

The Curiosity World.

VOL. I.

LAKE VILLAGE, N. H. SEPTEMBER, 1886.

NO. 1.

CARDS.

E. A. HOLTON,

U. S. and Foreign Stamps,

8 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Over 6,000 varieties in stock. Every stamp warranted genuine.
Sheets on approval when A1 reference is given.
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WHOLESALE DEALER IN

POSTAGE STAMPS,

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1000 stamps, well assorted, 17c
500 " " " " " " " " 10c
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" Bavaria, 1870, 7 var., 10c
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Agents wanted, at 25 per cent commission. Send 2c stamp for sheet and terms. sept 17

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The finest assortment of genuine postage stamps in the country, at reasonable prices.

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New catalogue just published, the latest best and most complete out. Price 25 cents; in cloth 50 cents; postal card catalogue 25 cents.

Everything required by stamp collectors always in stock.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Orders filled the day of receipt.

Eastern Stamp Company,

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In the New England States, will open and be ready for business on November 1st, 1886.

United States Stamps Only,

Will give valuable exchange for United States Stamps of all kinds.

Collections Bought, Sold and Exchanged.

Those having duplicates to exchange for rare foreign exchange would do well to write us.

Philatelic Books and Papers, Stamp Albums, etc.

Dealers should send Catalogues.

Eastern Stamp Company,

Danvers, Mass.,

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

SAMPLE COPY OF

THE CURIOSITY WORLD,

Devoted to Stamps, Coins, Indian Relics, Birds' Eggs, Autographs, Postmarks, Tags, etc. 25 cents per year. JOHN M. HUBBARD, Publisher, Lake Village, N. H.

N. B. Publishers of papers having Stamp, Coin above 1 inch ad. to the value of \$3 at their regular rates and we will give in return, a 1 inch ad. in the WORLD, three months.

The Black List.

The Black List contains the names and addresses of a large number of dead beat dealers and collectors in all parts of the world. A copy should be in the hands of every dealer and collector, as they could easily avoid being swindled by the rogues whose names are found therein. Price, post free, 10 cents, or 3 for 25 cents. Address, John M. Hubbard, Publisher, Lake Village, N. H.

Hints on Insect Collecting.

There is no branch of Natural History work that offers more attractions to the student than insect collecting. This book contains much valuable information as to the outfit necessary for collecting, the manner of preparing and mounting insects, the preparation of a cabinet, etc., and every collector should possess a copy. The book is recommended by the Agassiz Association and is mentioned in their hand book. Price, 10 cents each, 3 for 25 cents. Address, John M. Hubbard, Publisher, Lake Village, N. H.

The World Stamp Album.

The World Stamp Album contains 84 pages, size 6x8 1-2 inches, each page ruled to hold 30 stamps, making a total space for 2,520 stamps. It is printed on heavy tinted book paper, and is a fine album for any collector having less than 2,000 varieties. Price, post free, 28 cents. Address, John M. Hubbard, Publisher, Lake Village, N. H.

The Coins of the United States.

BY H. J. MIRON.

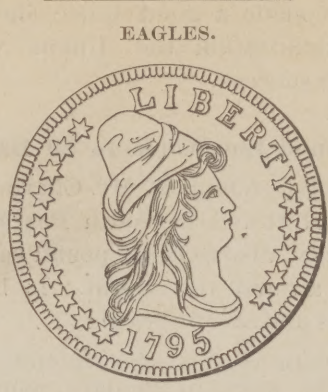
GOLD.—DOUBLE EAGLES.



Double Eagles, or \$20 gold pieces were authorized to be coined by Act of Congress, March 3rd, 1849 and the first specimen was issued from the United States mint several months later, bearing the date, 1849. There is only a single specimen of this date extant, that being in the mint cabinet at Philadelphia. It is the rarest U. S. coin. Its weight is 516 grains and is 900 fine. On the obverse, facing the left, is the head of Liberty, with hair tied behind. On the forehead is a coronet, on which is inscribed the word "Liberty." Thirteen stars and date. Upon the reverse an eagle, with outspread wings, with shield upon its breast, an olive branch in one of its talons and three arrows in the other; from its beak hangs an elaborate scroll with the legend, "E. PLURIBUS UNUM." Above, thirteen stars and a semi-circle of rays: "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." "TWENTY D." The design



was not changed until 1866, when the words "IN GOD WE TRUST" were inscribed within the circle of stars on the reverse. No further change was made until 1877, when the "TWENTY D." was made to read "TWENTY DOLLARS." No further change has ever been made in the design. The coinage of Double Eagles has been continuous from 1849 until the present time and since 1850 the issue has been quite plentiful, but as the face value is \$720, full sets are seldom met with.



Eagles, or \$10 gold pieces were authorized to be coined by Act of Congress, April 2nd, 1792. The weight was to be 270 grains and 916.66 fine. The first coinage, however, did not take place until 1795. Upon the obverse is the head of Liberty wearing a cap, facing to right. Five stars facing, 15 in all. Above is inscribed "LIBERTY," below, the date. Upon the reverse is an eagle with extended wings, standing on a palm branch. In its beak is a laurel wreath, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." In 1796 another star was added on the obverse; 8 stars facing, 16 in all. This was done because of the admission of Tennessee as the sixteenth state in the Union. The practice of adding a star for every new state was soon discontinued, however. In 1797, after the coinage of a few pieces of the same design as the preceding year, the reverse was changed; a large heraldic eagle being substituted for the smaller one. The



STATES OF AMERICA." In 1796 another star was added on the obverse; 8 stars facing, 16 in all. This was done because of the admission of Tennessee as the sixteenth state in the Union. The practice of adding a star for every new state was soon discontinued, however. In 1797, after the coinage of a few pieces of the same design as the preceding year, the reverse was changed; a large heraldic eagle being substituted for the smaller one. The



eagle of the new type has the U. S. shield upon its breast, a bundle of arrows in its right talon, an olive branch in the left;

hanging from its beak is a scroll inscribed: "E. PLURIBUS UNUM." Above its head is a curved line of stars extending from one wing to the other, below which are thirteen stars and the inscription "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." On the 1797 large eagle reverse there are 6 stars facing; 16 in all; on the small eagle reverse, 4 stars facing; 16 in all. The 1798 eagle has both 4 and 6 stars facing; 13 in all. The issues of 1799, 1800, 1801, 1803 and 1804 all have 5 stars facing; 13 in all. The most difficult issue to obtain is the small eagle reverse of 1797, closely followed by the 1798, four and six stars, facing, both struck over 1797. Then follows 1796, 1804, 1795 and 1707, large eagle, reverse, 1803, 1800, 1801 and 1799.

No eagles were coined from 1805 to 1837 inclusive. By Act of June 28, 1834, the weight was to 258 grains and 899.225 fine. Again by Act of January 18, 1837, the fineness was changed to 900. In 1838 the coinage was resumed, but the designs on both obverse and reverse are different from those of former issues. On the obverse is head of Liberty, facing to the left, hair tied behind, a coronet upon the forehead, on which is inscribed "LIBERTY." Thirteen stars and the date form a circle around the head. Reverse; eagle with shield on its breast, an olive branch in its right talon and three arrows in the left. "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." "TEN D." In 1866 the motto, "IN GOD WE TRUST," was placed upon the reverse in a scroll above the eagle's head; otherwise the design has not been changed from 1838 until the present time.

HALF EAGLES.

Half Eagles, or \$5 gold pieces were authorized to be coined by Act of April 2nd, 1792. Weight 135 grains and the fineness 916.666. By Act of June 28th 1834, the weight was changed to 129 grains and the fineness to 899.225. Again, by Act of January 18th, 1837, the fineness was changed to 900. No further changes in weight and fineness have been made to the present time.

Half eagles first appeared in 1795 and with the exception of the years 1801, 1816 and 1817, the coinage has been continuous until the present date. There are two varieties of the 1795 issue; upon the first issue, obverse, is head of Liberty



wearing a cap, facing to right. Five stars facing, 15 in all. Above, "LIBERTY." Reverse; eagle with extended wings, standing on a palm branch, holding in its beak a laurel wreath, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." The second coinage of 1795 has the same obverse as the first, but on the reverse is an eagle with shield upon its breast; a bundle of arrows in the right talon and an olive branch in the left. In its beak is a scroll upon which is the inscription: "E. PLURIBUS UNUM." Above, a curved line of clouds which extend from wing to wing, beneath which are 13 stars.



"UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." The 1796 issue has the same devices as the second issue of 1795. There are three varieties of the 1797 half eagle. The first coinage is similar to the issue of 1796. The second coinage is the same as the first, except there is one more star on the obverse, making a total of 16. The third coinage was struck from an altered die of the second coinage of 1795, and is the same with the exception of the date. There are two varieties of the 1798 issue, similar to the two issues of 1795. The coinage of the half eagle of 1799 and 1800 are similar to the second issue of 1795. There were none coined in 1801. The foregoing dates are rare and some of the varieties are extremely rare, but from 1802 to 1813 the coinage was more plentiful. The 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805 and 1806 coinages are all similar to the second issue of 1795. In 1807 there were two distinct issues: the first being the same as the 1806. The second issue was the turban head variety, so called. It has upon the obverse; head of Liberty facing to the left, bust draped, wearing a turban with the inscription, "LIBERTY," thirteen stars and date. Reverse: an eagle with shield upon

its breast, an olive branch in right talon, three arrows in the left; above in a scroll,



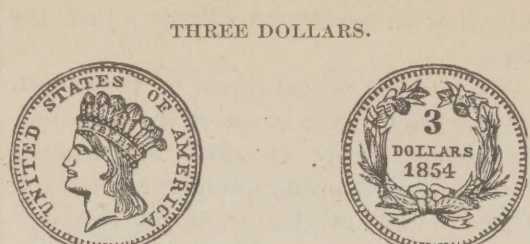
"E. PLURIBUS UNUM." "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." "5 D." The devices on the half eagle of 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811 and 1812 are the same as the second issue of 1807. In 1818 "FIVE D." was substituted for "5 D." on the reverse. In 1829 the size of the coin was reduced one sixteenth of an inch in diameter.

In 1834 there were two distinct coinages. The first is the same as the 1829-33 issues. The second has upon the obverse: Liberty head, facing to the left; the hair is confined by a band upon which is inscribed, "LIBERTY;" date below. Reverse: an eagle with shield upon its breast an olive branch and three arrows in its talons; above, a scroll, upon which is inscribed, "E. PLURIBUS UNUM," "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." "FIVE D." The devices on the 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837 and 1838 half eagles are the same as the second issue of 1834.

In 1839 a new die was prepared. Obverse: head of Liberty facing to the left, hair tied behind by strings of beads and around the forehead a plain coronet with the inscription, "LIBERTY." Thirteen stars; as exergue, "1839." An eagle with wings spread upwards, the U. S. shield on his breast, in his talon three arrows and an olive branch. The legend; "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." As exergue; "FIVE D."

No change was made in the devices until 1866, when the motto, "IN GOD WE TRUST," was added. No change has been made since 1867.

Half Eagles of 1814 are rare and also of the following year, 1815, there being but five specimens extant; 1818 is rare; 1819, very rare; 1820 and 1821, very scarce; 1822, there are only two specimens, one of which is in the mint cabinet at Philadelphia; 1823, rare; 1824, very scarce; 1824, very scarce; 1825, rare; 1826 and 1827, very rare; 1828 and 1829, excessively rare; 1830 to 1833, inclusive, rare; 1834, first issue, extremely rare. The later issues are quite common.



Three Dollar gold pieces were authorized by Act of Congress, February 2nd, 1853, to weigh 77.4 grains and 900 fine. The first coinage was in 1854. They bear upon the obverse: a female head representing and Indian princess. The head with flowing hair is encircled by feathers in a band around the same, inscribed "LIBERTY." Surrounding the whole are the words, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." Reverse: "3 DOLLARS" and the date inscribed in three straight lines, around which is a wreath consisting of corn, wheat, cotton and tobacco. There has been no change in the devices to the present time except changing the dates of each respective year's issue.

QUARTER EAGLES.

Quarter Eagles or 2 1-2 dollar gold pieces were authorized to be coined by Act of Congress, April 2nd, 1792. Weight 67 1-2 grains; fineness, 916.666. By Act of June 28th, 1834, the weight was changed to 64 1-2 grains and 899.225 fine. By Act of January, 1837, the fineness was changed to 900.

Quarter Eagles were first issued in 1796, and there are two varieties of that date. Obverse: Head of Liberty, facing to right; above, "LIBERTY" and sixteen stars. Reverse: An eagle, with the U. S. shield upon its breast, and a bundle of arrows in its right talon, and an olive branch in its left. In its beak is a scroll inscribed, "E. PLURIBUS UNUM." Around the head are thirteen stars and above, a curved line of clouds extends from one wing to the other. "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." The other variety is the same with the exception that there are no stars on the obverse.

In 1797 the die was changed slightly. Obverse; head of Liberty, and above, "LIBERTY." Thirteen stars. Reverse; an eagle holding in its beak a scroll in-

scribed "E. PLURIBUS UNUM." Around the head of eagle are thirteen stars surrounded by clouds and the whole business surrounded by "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

There were no quarter eagles issued in the years 1799, 1800 or 1801. The coinage was resumed in 1802, but none were issued in 1803. In 1804 the coinage was again resumed. Obverse; head of Liberty above, "LIBERTY," below, date of issue. Reverse: an eagle; hanging from its beak is a scroll, inscribed, "E. PLURIBUS UNUM." There are thirteen stars around the head of the eagle and above, a curved line of clouds, all of which is surrounded by "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

No further change was made until 1808. Coins of this date bear upon the obverse; head of Liberty, "LIBERTY," in a curved line above the head, "1808" below. Reverse: an eagle with uplifted wings, from its beak a scroll bearing the inscription, "E. PLURIBUS UNUM." Above the eagle's head are thirteen stars and a curved line of clouds and around the whole in a circle, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

From 1809 to 1820 there was no coinage of quarter eagles. In 1821 the coinage was resumed, with the following designs; Obverse; head of Liberty facing to the left, wearing a turban, encircling which is a band inscribed "LIBERTY." Above, thirteen stars, below, the date. Reverse: an eagle with U. S. shield upon its breast, three arrows and an olive branch in its talons and above a scroll inscribed "E. PLURIBUS UNUM." "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA," and "2 1-2 D." form a circle around the whole.

No quarter eagles were issued in 1822, 1823 or 1828, but were issued in 1824, to '27 and 1829 to 1833 without change of device. There were two varieties issued in 1834. The first issue bears the same design as the issue of 1821. The second issue has upon the obverse: head of Liberty, facing to the left, hair confined by a band inscribed "LIBERTY," the whole surrounded by thirteen stars and the date. Reverse: eagle with uplifted wings, U. S. shield upon its breast. In its talons are three arrows and an olive branch and the whole is surrounded by thirteen stars and "2 1-2 D." No further change was made in the design until 1840. The issue of this date bears upon the obverse: head of Liberty facing to the left, with hair tied behind, a coronet upon the forehead inscribed "LIBERTY," surrounded by 13 stars and "2 1-2 D." From 1840 to the present time there has been no change in the design with the exception of changing of dates.

ONE DOLLAR.

One dollar gold pieces were authorized to be coined by Act of March 3 1849, and the weight fixed at 25.8 grains and the fineness 900. The first issue bears the date, 1849. Obverse: Head of Liberty facing



to the left, wearing a coronet, hair tied behind and curls falling over the neck, around which is thirteen stars. Reverse: "1 DOLLAR" and the date, in three parallel lines in the centre of a laurel wreath, around which are the words "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

There was no change in the design until 1854 when there were two coinages. The first was the same as the previous years. The second was larger than the first issue, but the weight and fineness remained the same. The obverse bears a female head representing an Indian Princess. The head with flowing hair is encircled by feathers in a band around the same inscribed, "LIBERTY." Around the whole are the words, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." Reverse: "1 DOLLAR" and date in three straight lines around which is a wreath consisting of corn, wheat, cotton and tobacco. No change has been made to the present day, except changing the dates.

Rare Coins.

Probably nearly every one in the United States knows that there are many coins in circulation that are worth much more than their face value, but they wouldn't know them if they should meet them in the middle of the street. We have issued a Premium Coin List, containing 94 illustrations, and giving our buying prices for every U. S. coin worth over face value. Every one who handles money should possess a copy. Price, 10 cents, or 3 for 25 cents, post free. Address, John M. Hubbard, Publisher, Lake Village, N. H.

THE CURIOSITY WORLD.

H. J. MIRON, Editor.

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four insertions.

JOHN M. HUBBARD, PUBLISHER,
LAKE VILLAGE, N. H.

Entered at the post office at Lake Village, N. H.,
as Second Class Matter.

SEPTEMBER, 1886.

Nearly everyone who receives a copy of
this issue of the WORLD will remember
that we published the *Granite State Philatelist*
for over two years—September 1882
to October 1884 inclusive. When we
commenced publishing the *Philatelist* we
occupied the position of "devil" in the
Daily Tocsin office, and worked on our
paper evenings. But after running the
paper over two years we discovered that
we were taking too much out of our hide
and receiving a good offer for the paper,
sold out. Now, things are different: we
have an office of our own, and boss the
job, while some other "devils" do the
work. The WORLD will be issued every
month and we think that, aided by over
two years experience in the business we
think we can give our readers a paper fully
up to the average of curiosity journals.
Mr. H. J. Miron will have charge of our
editorial department, and everything that
goes into the paper will first pass through
his hands and be approved by him. Mr.
L. W. Durbin will have charge of the de-
partment relating to New Issues, and the
publisher will play the part of business
manager. Assisted by an efficient corps
of writers we think we can produce a pa-
per that will amuse, entertain and instruct
our readers.

Send in your subscriptions at once.

Our subscription books are now open.

Philatelic dead-beats are on the war
path.

The *Capital City Philatelist* improves
with age.

Hamburg locals got badly left in the last
issue of the International.

Mouat has struck a bonanza if he gets
any pay for his advertising.

The Stamp trade improves with colder
weather and longer evenings.

Dealers are offering two cents each for
used Special Delivery stamps.

"Philatelic papers are springing up with
alarming rapidity." Ring the bell!

A copy of Ben Franklin's Almanac for
1887 was sold in Boston recently for \$20.

The subscription list of the *Philatelic
News* has been transferred to the *Philatelic
Herald*.

A number of Philatelic papers have gone
from bad to worse within the last few
months.

C. E. Swope, Jr., has sold his stock of
Stamps to George H. Richmond, of Brook-
lyn, N. Y.

The dealer with a large stock of U. S.
Department stamps on hand is a very
lucky man.

The *Empire State Philatelist* has en-
larged. "T. Coke" is the right man in the
right place.

The *Empire State Philatelist* has changed
printers. It is rather an improvement
Bro. Watkins.

On and after October 1st., every post
office in the country will be a Special
Delivery Office.

With Clinton Collins, a Harvard gradu-
ate at the helm, the *Stamp World* ought to
take a big boom.

John M. Hubbard has issued three
Stamp Albums within a month: the Gem,
World and Model.

Now is the time to subscribe. After
January 1st., our subscription price will
be 50 cents per year.

The subscription price of the *Garden
City Philatelist* has been advanced from
25 to 50 cents per year.

It is said that the late King of Bavaria
owned one of the finest collections of
stamps on the Continent.

About October 1, Thomas P. Martin Jr.,
& Co., of Fort Worth, Texas, will issue
No 1. of the *Texas Stamp*.

The CURIOSITY WORLD gives more
reading matter than any other 25 cent
Curiosity paper published.

Several papers have died from "the pub-
lisher's lack of time to attend to it," but
never from lack of support.

Whilden & Brumby of Atlanta, Ga., are
about to publish the *Dixie Stamp Collector*.
We hope to see it a success,

Have you joined the American Philate-
lic Association? If so, all right. If not,
our advice is, do so, at once.

We are glad to see that the eighth edi-
tion of the International Album contains
no spaces for the Hamburg Locals.

C. H. Numm has in press, "The History
of the Mulready Envelope," by the emi-
nent English Author, T. Martin Wears.

The first person to subscribe to THE
CURIOSITY WORLD, was Mr. W. D. King,
of Nashua, N. H. Long may he live and
prosper.

After January 1st., 1887 the subscrip-
tion price of this paper will be 50 cents per
year. Subscribe now and save a quarter
by so doing.

The Philatelic Publishing Co., of St.
Louis, have in press, "The History of the
Postage Stamps of the United States," by
J. K. Tiffany.

Mr. A. T. Harris of Lincoln, Neb., is
about to publish a monthly magazine, the
Philatelic Directory. Also a book, the
Great International Philatelic Directory.

It is said that it costs only about one
third as much to publish a Philatelic Jour-
nal, in England as in the United States.
So much for "Free Trade" and "Pauper
Labor."

A "crank" in Berlin collects second
hand boot and shoe heels. He now has
over 1,000 and keeps them in an eleghnt
glass case. This is worse than Postage
Stamps.

No. 1 of the *Canadian Philatelist* has
made its appearance, published by Geo.
A. Lowe, Toronto, Canada. It is above
the average Canadian papers and deserves
to succeed.

Every line of type used in this paper
is "bran new" and is owned by the pub-
lisher who received it from the Boston
Type Foundry on the fourteenth day of
the present month.

Mr. L. W. Durbin, Fifth and Library
streets Philadelphia, Pa., has charge of
our department of New Issues. All infor-
mation sent him will be thankfully receiv-
ed and acknowledged.

Charles P. Wilcomb, the well-known
Curiosity dealer of Lake Village, N. H.,
has just recovered from a severe case of
Typhoid fever which confined him to the
house about six weeks.

We are willing to give every Curiosity
Collector a sample copy of this paper, and
only one. We keep a record of every sam-
ple copy sent out, and if you want to see
us again, you must subscribe.

New Hampshire was represented at the
New England Philatelic Union at Point of
Pines, August 28, by W. D. King, of
Nashua, J. M. Hubbard of Lake Village
and W. P. Young of Portsmouth.

The *Thunderbolt* is an Amateur-Curios-
ity paper hailing from Mendota, Ill. It
"strikes" once a month, we are informed.
We are in favor of arbitration, ourselves,
but we wish our friend success, just the
same.

We notice a beaver down in the South
West corner of the cover of the *Canadian
Philatelist*, busily engaged in gnawing
down a tree. A pretty good representation
of the old and original "Canada Beaver,"
Brother Lowe.

If a person had bought \$2,000 worth of
United States Department stamps in 1875,
at wholesale, he could now sell them and
clear six per cent interest on his money
for the eleven years and have the modest
little sum of \$20,000 for his profit.

For President of the American Philate-
lic Association the Chicago Society was in
favor of E. R. Durborow; the New York
Society wanted R. R. Bogert; The St.
Louis Society wanted J. K. Tiffany, and
the New England, Quaker City and Den-
ver Societies were solid for L. W. Durbin.

A valuable collection of coins was found
in Canada, recently, by workmen excavat-
ing for the foundation for a Young Men's
Christian Association building. Why
don't some enterprising Numismatist go
into the excavating business, just for luck.

We see by a New York paper that Mr.
R. Wuesthof, paying Teller of the Germa-
nia Bank, captured a fellow trying to pass
a bogus check. Mr. Wuesthof is a mem-
ber of the National Philatelic Society of
New York, is an earnest Philatelist, and it
seems he is as quick to discover a bogus
check as a counterfeit stamp.

Mr. F. L. Mills has severed his con-
nection with the *Stamp World*, and Clinton
Collins, senior member of the old firm of
Collins & Mills who first started the paper
has again assumed control. When Mr.
Collins entered College he leased the
World to Mr. Mills for four years, and as
that time has expired, Mr. Mills steps out.

We are very sorry to announce that the
genial publisher of the *Empire State Philatelist*,
Mr. T. C. Watkins has been under
the weather for several months past. He
has just returned from an Ocean voyage
and has been rustivating among the Adri-
ondacs since his return. He is now on the
gain and we sincerely hope he will soon
regain his usual good health.

Perhaps it is all right to have spaces for
U. S. Revenue Stamp in the International
Postage Stamp Album, but it strikes us
that it would be much better if the publish-
ers would leave out the spaces for the
revenues, and then they could afford to
use a little better paper stock. It would be
much better to have the Postage and Re-
venue stamps in different books, for the
reason that many who collect Postage
stamps care nothing for revenues, and vice
versa.

New Issues.

BY L. W. DURGIN.

ANTIOQUIA.—Several others of the new
series have been issued as follows: 10 cen-
tavos, red; 20 centavos, purple; 50 cen-
tavos, buff; 1 pero, yellow; 2 peros,
green.

BHOPAL.—The 1-4 anna of the last issue
has been changed to green and the 1-2 anna
to red. Both are unperforated.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—The post
card, penny wrapper and registered enve-
lopes of Cape of Good Hope have been
surcharged for use in Bechuanaland.

BRITISH GULANA.—A 1-cent card, gray
on buff, is announced.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.—Letter cards
of the value of 3 and 5 kr. have been
issued.

COCHIN CHINA.—The 25c. of the French
Colonies has been surcharged "C. H. 5,"
for use in Cochin China.

CEYLON.—Another of the new issue has
made its appearance; 15 cents, olive.

CURACOA.—The color of the new 1 1-2
cent stamp is yellow.

CURACOA.—Kumor has it that 12 1-2 cent
stamps and 5-cent postal cards are in
preparation.

DOMINICA.—The color of the 1-2 penny
has been changed to green and that of the
4 d. to gray. The 6 d. green comes sur-
charged "One Penny," as well as "Half
Penny."

FRENCH COLONIES.—The 25 centimes is
now printed black on flesh-colored paper.

GAMBIA.—Several of the current series
have changed color as follows: 3 pence,
pale green; 1 shilling, brown. There is
said to be a 2 1-2 pence, blue, also in use.

GRENADA.—The following-named postal
cards are said to have been issued: 1-2
pence, green; 1 d., rose; 1 1-2 d., brown,
all in double as well as single form. Also,
2 d., blue, registered envelope, and 1-2 d.,
green; 1 d., rose; 1 1-2 d., brown, and
2 d., blue wrappers.

GRENADA.—A 2 pence registered en-
velope is in use.

GUATEMALA.—The complete set of the
new issue is as follows:
1 centavo, blue. 2 centavos, brown.
5 centavos, purple 10 " " red.
20 " green 25 " " orange
50 " green 75 " " crumie
100 " brown 150 " " blue.
200 centavos, yellow.

GUATEMALA.—In addition to the stamps
mentioned in the last number there is a
75 centavo, rose.

HUNGARY.—Letter cards have lately
been issued of the value of 3 and 5 kr.

ICELAND.—A newspaper wrapper, 5
aur. green, is said to be in use.

MEXICO.—Envelopes of 5 centavos, blue,
and 10 centavos, lilac, have been emitted
with stamps of the new design, and also
2, 5 and 10 centavo postal cards.

MONTERRAT.—A double penny card is
announced.

NEVIS.—Double and 1 1-2 penny cards
are now in use.

NEW REPUBLIC.—This new Dutch Re-
public in South Africa is said to be in
possession of a set of stamps of which
two values only have been seen, viz.: 1
and 2 pence, violet, on buff paper.

PERAK.—The 2 cents, rose, is said to
have been surcharged "one cent" and used
for that value.

RUSSIA.—An international 3 kopeck
card has been issued. It is printed in red
and black on buff.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The color of the
12 cents has been changed to red, we are
informed.

TOBAGO.—The color of the half penny
is now green.

U. S. OF COLUMBIA.—The 5 peros is
now perforated and printed in brown.

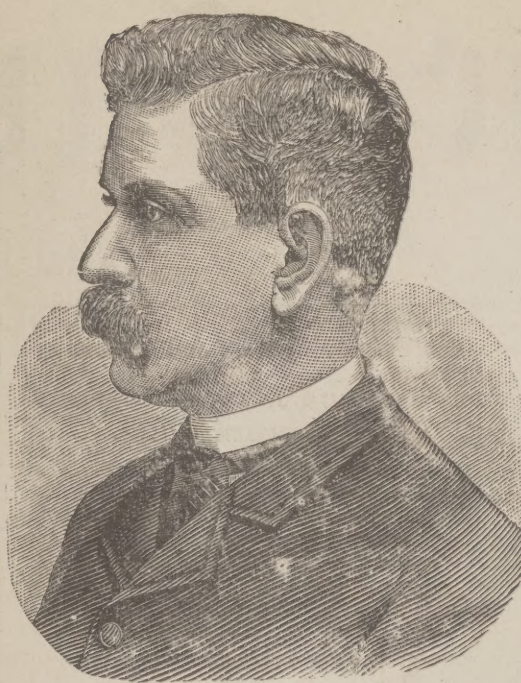
VICTORIA.—Two new wrappers have
lately been issued: 1-2 penny, gray, and 1
penny, green.

Postage Stamp Albums.

For the beginner we know of no better
stamp album than the "Ideal." It con-
tains 72 pages, and space for 12 stamps to
the page, making a total of 864 spaces for
stamps. It is printed on 70 lb., tinted
book paper, and is just the thing for those
having a collection of less than 800 varie-
ties, and for more advanced collectors to
keep their duplicates in. Price, post free,
15 cents, or two for 25 cents. Address,
John M. Hubbard, Publisher, Lake Vil-
lage, N. H.

INDIAN POTTERY.

10 Pieces, 25c. C. P. WILCOMB, Lake
Village, N. H.



Mr. Eugene A. Holton.

It is with pleasure that we present our
readers with an excellent likeness of Mr.
E. A. Holton, of Boston, President of the
New England Philatelic Union. Mr. Hol-
ton was born in Nashua, N. H., January
13, 1847, where he lived until he was six
years old, when he moved to Boston,
where he has since resided. When the
call was made for nine months men in
1862, Mr. Holton enlisted in the 43d Re-
giment M. V. M., which did service in
North Carolina. After his return from the
war he became interested in Photography
and in 1867 made that his regular busi-
ness. He has been very successful in
this business and has had as many as five
establishments in Boston and New York at
the same time, making his headquarters
at 8 Summer street, Boston, where he has
been located for the last sixteen years.
Mr. Holton is a Free Mason and is con-
nected with all the different bodies, and
has passed through the chairs of some of
the principle bodies. On the 11th., of the
present month he attended the session of
Knights Templars in St. Louis, and from
there he went to Washington to attend
session of the General Grand Royal Arch
Chapter.

When at school in 1859 he became very
much interested in Stamp Collecting, and
began dealing in Stamps in a small way
the year following. His Stamp business
gradually increased from year to year,
until at the present time he has a larger
stock and does more business than all the
other New England dealers put together,
and he has one of the largest and finest col-
lections in the country, among which are
the first issues of British Guiana, Canada,
1851, 12d black, used, New Brunswick, 5c
Connell, perforated, also the 1 sh, Nova
Scotia, 1 sh, New Foundland, 1 sh orange,
Tuscany, 3 lire, unused, and many others
equally as rare. In electing him President
of the New England Philatelic Union, the
members made a good choice, and during
his administration the Union will be
a decided success.

Around the World in 89 Days

On the 1st of January Mr. Charles Reiss,
jeweler, of 31 and 33 South Pearl street,
in this city, dispatched a postal card on a
journey around the world. It bore six
addresses and the following:

This postal card is a bet intended to go
around the world in 120 days, using such
addresses as mentioned below. All
parties to whom directed will greatly oblige
by canceling the old address and
directing the next one. May it travel
safely and soon return. Yours with many
thanks,
CHARLES REISS.
Albany, N. Y., January 1, 1886.

The following are the addresses, with
dates of arrival and mailing:

MURPHY, Grant & Co., San Fran- cisco,	ARRIVED.	MAILED.
Imperial Consulate, Yokohama,	Jan. 6,	Jan. 6,
Imperial Consulate, Singapore,	" 31,	Feb. 2,
Gerbel & Co., Alexandria, Egypt	Feb. 15,	" 15,
Mar. 8,	Mar. 8,	Mar. 8,
With Streib, Coburg, Germany,	" 15,	" 15,
Chas. Reiss, Albany, N. Y.,	" 30,	" 30,

The card also bore the inscription: "All
postmasters are politely requested to
despatch this card as quick as possible." It
is covered with postmarks and stamps.
The little traveler was received here
yesterday, 89 days after the first mailing,
and constitutes a most interesting example
of the possibilities of the present mail
service of the world. It can be seen at
Mr. Reiss' office,—[Albany Times.

The Gem Stamp Album.

The majority of stamp collectors,
especially beginners, prefer to invest what
money they can in stamps, rather than in
an album. We have just issued a new
album, called the "Gem," which for neat-
ness and cheapness is not beat in this
country. It is printed on 50 lb., tinted,
machine finished paper, and contains space
for 600 stamps. Size, 6x8 inches. Price,
post free, 11 cents, or three copies for 25
cents. Address, John M. Hubbard, Pub-
lisher, Lake Village, N. H.

INDIAN

Perfect, postpaid, 10c
Fair pieces, 5c
C. P. WILCOMB, Lake Village, N. H.

21 NAUGHTY PHOTOS that will sell like
hot cakes, sent to agent for 10c. 42 for 20c.
Try them. DAISY PUB. CO., Cadiz, O.

CAPONIZING. Simple instructions and in-
structions sent on receipt of
fifty cents. A. ROSENMILLER, Hamden, New
York.

NEW Comic and Interesting Book 2c. stamp. IR-
VING J. SMITH, 312 Rivington St., N. Y.

1000 BIRDS' EGGS to be sold cheap. Spect.
Lake Village, N. H.

STAMPS on approval to responsible parties
sending good reference, at 33 1/3 per
cent. com. Send stamp for sample copy of THE Ga-
zette, Mohawk Standard or Youth's Herald. FRANK
DONOHUE, Box 27, Georgetown, Mass.

APPROVAL SHEETS. To everyone sending
return in 10 days, I will send one of my choice ap-
proval sheets at 25 per cent. commission. My
prices are dirt cheap and you can coin money sell-
ing from my sheets. For every dollar sent me I give a year's subscrip-
tion to the Youth's Ledger or 500 foreign stamps
free. ALYAH DAVISON, Helmetta, N. J.

STATE DEPARTMENTS. I have a number
of unused State Department stamps
which I will dispose of at the following rates:—
1c. for \$0.25. 1c. for \$0.35.
3c. " 25. 10c. " 35.
6c. " 25. 12c. " 35.
15c for \$0.35.

All orders must be accompanied by cash and stamp
for return postage, if less than 50c. Responsible
agents wanted. GEO. L. GILMORE, 212 Bunker
Hill St., Boston, Mass.

COINS, STAMPS, AGENTS wanted for
sale of stamps and
coins. Liberal commission allowed. Large 24 page
illustrated catalogue free. Bird's eggs list for stamp
Match and Medicine stamps wanted for cash or very
fine exchange. Collections purchased. W. F.
GREANY, 827 Brannan St. San Francisco, Cal.

SENT FREE. A sample copy of the OLD
CURIOSITY SHOP, a monthly
paper for collectors. 20 cents per year. Address:
OLD CURIOSITY SHOP, 47 Hazard St., Jamestown,
N. Y.

A NICKLE-PLATED PENCIL STAMP, with
your name and address, sent, postpaid, for 50c.
Address, GEO. R. BLAKELY, Bradford, McKean
Co. Pa.

WANTED
Old Coins, Indian Rel-
ics and anything suita-
ble for Museum or the
Cabinet.
C. P. WILCOMB, Lake Vil-
lage, N. H.

AGENTS AND HOUSEKEEPERS send 10c-
for an article that will keep the dirt-
iest place in the house clean. C. F. LOCKE, Lake
Village, N. H.

HUBBARD'S INDIVIDUAL TIME BOOK,

M. DR.											
To. FOR WORK, AS FOLLOWS:											
Day of Week	Month	Day of Month	Year	No. Hours Worked	Wages	Hour	Amount	Each Day			
Mon											
Tue											
Wed											
Thu											
Fri											
Sat											
Total,.....											
When Paid											
Mon											
Tues											
Wed											
Thu											
Fri											
Sat											
Total,.....											
When Paid											

For Clerks, Printers, Railroad Men, Laborers,
Mechanics, Mill Operatives Shop Hands and any one
who works by the day or week. The above illustration
is an exact fac simile of one page of the book.
Each book contains space for eight month's time and
costs only 5 cents. Agents can make from \$1 to \$5
per day selling these books. Sample dozen sent
post-paid on receipt of 35 cents. Address,

JOHN M. HUBBARD,
LAKE VILLAGE, N. H.

THE LIGHT RUNNING
SIMPLE NEW HOME STRONG
SEWING MACHINE
HAS NO EQUAL.
PERFECT SATISFACTION
New Home Sewing Machine Co.
—ORANGE, MASS.—
30 Union Square, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.
Atlanta, Ga. Dallas, Tex. San Francisco, Cal.
FOR SALE BY

The New England Philatelic Union.

On the 10th of last July a number of Philatelists from several of the New England States met at Boston and organized the New England Philatelic Union. Officers were chosen until a permanent organization could be formed, and a committee appointed to draw up a Constitution, to be submitted at the next meeting. The convention then adjourned to meet at Hotel Pines, Point of Pines, August 28.

About twenty members were present at the meeting at Point of Pines on August 28. The meeting was called to order by E. A. Holton, president *pro tem*, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, E. A. Holton, of Boston.
Vice President, F. P. Richardson, of Salem.
Secretary, L. H. Patterson, of Danvers.
Treasurer, W. P. Young, of Portsmouth.
Librarian, Geo. L. Gilmore, of Boston.
Counterfeit Detector, E. A. Holton.

President Holton appointed W. K. Jewett, J. M. Hubbard and W. P. Young as a committee to examine the Constitution drawn up by the first committee, after which it was read by the president and adopted by the convention. The *Capital City Philatelist*, published by L. M. Hamlen, Augusta, Maine, one of the charter members, was chosen as the official organ. The next meeting will be held in Boston, Saturday, Dec. 4. It is hoped there will be a full attendance present.

We give below the Constitution in full, with a list of charter members:

PREAMBLE.

The Philatelists of the New England States, believing that an association to further their interests and to more properly advance the science of stamp collecting in general, do most respectfully, in convention assembled this 28th day of August, A. D. 1886, organize a society to be known now and forever as the New England Philatelic Union, and hereby adopt this code of laws.

ARTICLE I.—Name.

Section 1.—This association shall be known as the "NEW ENGLAND PHILATELIC UNION."

Sec. 2.—To be composed of Philatelists in the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Connecticut and New Hampshire.

ARTICLE II.—Object.

Sec. 1.—The object of this Union shall be the better facilities for obtaining stamps, the dissemination of Philatelic literature through a Philatelic library, the better exchange of stamps, and the further acquaintance of its members by correspondence and the holding of semi-annual conventions.

ARTICLE III.—Membership.

Sec. 1.—Any person residing in any of the states of the Union's jurisdiction, as stated in Article I, Section 2, of this Constitution, and is a Philatelist and over 15 years of age, can, upon application to the secretary and the payment of fees and dues, become a member of this Union at any time.

Sec. 2.—Provided, however, that they have not been expelled from any Philatelic society in the United States, and never been found guilty of conduct unbecoming a true Philatelist.

ARTICLE IV.—Fees and Dues.

Sec. 1.—The initiation fee of this Union shall be fifty (50) cents, and the quarterly dues 10 cents.

Sec. 2.—The president can levy an extra tax, not exceeding ten cents, per capita, each quarter, when the condition of the finances of the Union so demand.

ARTICLE V.—Applications.

Sec. 1.—All applications for membership must be in writing, apart from all other communications, and shall be accompanied by the true age of the applicant and size of their collection.

Sec. 2.—Application for membership can be made to the secretary at any time.

ARTICLE VI.—Officers.

Sec. 1.—Officers shall consist of six besides an Executive Committee or five, which are as follows: (a) President; (b) Vice President; (c) Secretary; (d) Treasurer; (e) Librarian; (f) Manager.

Sec. 2.—Officers are elective, except the committee, which is appointed by the president.

ARTICLE VII.—Officers' Duties.

Sec. 1.—It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the Union, appoint all vacancies that may occur, levy extra taxes, as provided in Art. IV, Sec. 2, and perform all duties not herein provided for. (2) He shall also, at least three times during his term of office, publish in the official organ a message to the Union. (3) He shall also call special meetings when requested to do so by ten members in good standing, and decide all questions of usage. His action shall be final.

Sec. 2.—It shall be the duty of the vice president to perform the duties of the president in his absence or sickness. (2) In the case of the president's death or resignation he shall assume his duties and his office and become his successor. (3) The vice president shall also be chairman of the executive board.

Sec. 3.—The secretary shall keep a correct report of the doings of the Union; a true list of membership, with date of admission and age of each member; (2) to receive all applications for membership; (3) to issue and mail within thirty days after each meeting a report of the same; (4) to edit the official organ; (5) receive and mail proxy ballots; (6) to receive all fees and dues and to forward each month all money to the treasurer; (7) to perform all other duties not herein provided for.

Sec. 4.—The treasurer shall (1) receive each month from the secretary all fees and dues sent him and give a receipt for the same; (2) notify all delinquent members; (3) pay all bills signed by the secretary, president or executive board members, taking and giving a receipt in each case. (4) He shall make out a report every two months of his standing, to be published in the official organ and one Philatelic paper, and furnish the president and secretary with a true account.

Sec. 5.—The duty of the librarian shall be to (1) subscribe for every Philatelic paper; (2) to keep on file all catalogues, books, etc.; he may loan the same upon receipt of sufficient postage, to members only, for no longer time than 10 days at a time, (3) and shall publish and mail to every member every six months a catalogue of matter on hand. (4) Payment for papers shall not be made until time of expiration, and for books within 10 days after being received.

Sec. 6.—The counterfeit detector shall examine all doubtful stamps sent him from members, free gratis, provided sufficient postage is paid, and examine all

cases of dealers or members who have counterfeit issues to sell or exchange, or in any way kept for fraudulent purposes. (2) He shall expel all members after due trial and publish all names in the official organ.

ARTICLE VIII.—Meetings.

Sec. 1.—Regular conventions of this Union shall be held semi-annually, on the first of February and the last of August.

ARTICLE IX.—Elections.

Sec. 1.—Election of officers shall occur at the regular session of the Union at the August meeting.

Sec. 2.—Election shall be by written ballot, proxies included, which must (proxies) be sent to the secretary at least four days before the annual session.

ARTICLE X.—Meetings (where held).

Sec. 1.—The place and date of holding the semi-annual meetings shall be chosen by the executive committee at each semi-annual session.

Sec. 2.—The president shall appoint the time of each meeting.

ARTICLE XI.—Executive Committee.

Sec. 1.—An executive committee consisting of five members shall be appointed to perform such duties as described in this Constitution. (2) They shall also have charge of the convention and votes of the same, and perform such other duties not herein provided for, not conflicting with any regularly-elected officer's duties.

Sec. 2.—The president shall appoint the board, which shall be composed of one from each State.

Sec. 3.—The vice president shall be a member of the board and act as chairman.

ARTICLE XII.—Expulsion.

Sec. 1.—Any member in arrears for three quarters' dues, after being notified by the treasurer of the same, and shall not then pay the same within ten days, shall be expelled from membership until the same is paid.

Sec. 2.—Any person found guilty of selling, or having in their possession with intent to sell or exchange, counterfeit stamps, shall, upon due examination and hearing before or by the counterfeit detector, being found guilty of the charge, be forever expelled from membership and their name published in the official organ for six months.

ARTICLE XIII.—Rules of Order.

Sec. 1.—Roberts' Rules of Order shall be authority on all parliamentary usages and debates before this Union.

ARTICLE XIV.—Postage and Stationery.

Sec. 1.—The postage and stationery of the elected officers shall be paid by the Union at each regular semi-annual session, if desired, upon presentation of bill.

ARTICLE XV.—Amendments.

Sec. 1.—Amendments to this constitution cannot be made unless by two-thirds vote of members present at any regular meeting.

ARTICLE XVI.—Exercises.

Sec. 1.—The regular proceedings of this Union shall be as follows:

1. Opening of meeting.
2. Roll call of officers and members.
3. Appointment of vacancies.
4. Receiving of new members.
5. Reading records.
6. Reading of bills and communications.
7. Nomination of officers.
8. Election of officers.
9. Literary exercises.
10. Address of the President-elect.
11. Award of prizes.
12. Miscellaneous business.
13. Appointment of Executive Committee.
14. Closing of session.

CHARTER MEMBERS.

E. A. Holton.
F. P. Richardson.
J. M. Hubbard.
W. H. Goodrich.
W. D. King.
C. H. Daines.
W. P. Young.
W. S. Robinson.
L. M. Hamlen.
J. F. Kollins.
L. H. Patterson.
Irving Leighton.
I. C. Green.
F. G. Donoghue.
G. L. Gilmore.
W. K. Jewett.
C. L. Thayer.
C. B. Kennington.
A. K. Tietje.
Edwood Noyes.
G. H. Richardson, Jr.

The American Philatelic Association.

The American Philatelic Association was organized at New York, September 13 and 14. The meetings were held at 62 East 4th street; Theo. F. Cuno, of Brooklyn, was chosen presiding officer. There were present and represented by proxy, 108 members. Besides the chairman the organizing committee were Messrs. Bradt of Chicago, Henderson of Philadelphia, and Meekel of St. Louis.

The opening of the envelopes containing the votes for officers was the first business attended to: There were 219 votes cast, which elected the following officers:

President, John K. Tiffany, of St. Louis, Mo.
Secretary, S. B. Bradt, of Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer, L. W. Durbin, of Philadelphia, Pa.
Counterfeit Detector, J. M. Chute, Boston, Mass.
International Secretary, Joseph Rechart, of Hoboken, N. J.
Superintendent of Exchange, Dr. William H. Mitchell, of Bergen Point, N. J.
Official Editor, Theo. F. Cuno, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Cuno would not accept the office of Official Editor, as he could not devote the proper amount of time to do it justice, and it was voted that the board of officers should appoint someone else to fill the vacancy.

After the result of the vote had been declared, the Constitution prepared by the committee on organization was read to the convention, and after a few slight changes adopted. The principal points in the Constitution are as follows: Any collectors applying for membership to whom no objection is made after their names have been published in the official organ shall be admitted. All officers shall be 21 years of age or older. No member under 17 years of age can be a delegate to the convention or be represented there by proxy. The initiation fee will be 25 cents. The annual dues will be \$2.00 per year, in advance. The benefits will consist of a department of exchange by means of approval sheets; a department of purchase at cost price; a black list, kept by the trustees; a philatelic library; a department for detecting counterfeits and approving the value of stamps; also an official organ, to be known as the *American Philatelist*.

The name of the society is The American Philatelic Association.

The next convention will be held in Chicago, Ill. Hereafter the manager of exchange, purchasing agent, librarian, counterfeit detector, official editor and three trustees will not be elected, but appointed by the board of officers. The convention will be held every two years. The secretary, treasurer and purchasing agent shall give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties. The number of membership is about 420 at present.—[THEO. F. CUNO.]

Approval Sheets.

We have a fine thing for Blank Approval Sheets. Each sheet is printed on the best Canary French Folio, will not soil or tear easily, and is ruled to hold 60 stamps. Prices: 15 sheets, 10 cents; 25 sheets, 15 cents; 50 sheets, 27 cents; 100 sheets, 50 cents; 1,000 sheets, \$3.50; post free on receipt of price. Address, John M. Hubbard, Lake Village, N. H.

The Stamp Dealers of the World.

We have just issued the Stamp Dealers of the World, containing the addresses of over 600 stamp dealers in all parts of the world. The list is as complete as it is possible to make it, and contains 29 pages and cover and is very valuable to both dealer and collector. Price, post free, 10 cents, or three for 25 cents. Address, John M. Hubbard, Publisher, Lake Village, N. H.

THE WAY TO SUCCEED.

Drive the nail right, boys,
Hit it on the head;
Strike with all your might, boys,
While the iron's red.
When you're work to do, boys,
Do it with a will;
They who reach the top, boys,
First must climb the hill.
Standing at the foot, boys,
Gazing at the sky,
How can you ever get up, boys,
If you never try?
Though you stumble oft, boys,
Never be downcast;
Try, and try again, boys—
You'll succeed at last.

At Conshohocken, Pa., the other evening, while Miss Gertrude Grant was singing with a party of friends she suddenly became dumb, not being able to sing or speak a word. A physician was called who said the attack was hysterical, but soon after she was partially paralyzed. She is recovering slowly.

Four years ago David Lindy, of Louisville, was under a tree when it was struck by lightning, and was rendered unconscious, but not injured. Ever since, when there is a thunder storm, David tingles all over, as if in contact with an electric battery, and any person can receive a slight electric shock by catching hold of his hands at such a time.

DEARLY BOUGHT.

Why a Certain Official Party Is Not at Long Branch This Year.

[Washington Cor. Cincinnati Times.]

The family of a certain high official of the Government has been annually conspicuous at Long Branch, but they will be missed at this resort during the present season. It came about in this wise: Last winter was marked by its unusual social brilliancy. Many of the less fortunate found themselves in the gay whirl, which compelled them to resort to many expedients to make a good showing. A firm of jewelers here keep a large stock of unmounted gems, which they rent out to parties who can not afford to buy them, and they change the setting from time to time, so that they will not be recognized. But a pair of blue India-diamond earrings had such a peculiar brilliancy that the stones themselves became recognized. They went the rounds pretty rapidly during the winter season, and at last became familiar. At Mrs. Whitney's last reception, a small party were talking over passing matters.

"There goes those blue diamonds," remarked one of the guests, as a couple passed them. "I wish some one would buy them, as I am tired of so many people wearing them. Who was that lady, anyhow?"

"She is a daughter of mine," said an elderly lady in the group, with icy sweetness; "and you can assure yourself that no one else will wear them, as they were purchased for her this afternoon."

The last statement was not true, but the wounded pride of the mother was equal to the occasion. The next morning the diamonds were not returned to the jeweler, but a check for sixteen hundred dollars, their price, was sent instead. It cost the father of the girl three months' salary, and that is why they are summing at a cheap mountain resort in Pennsylvania this season, instead of at Long Branch, as usual.

Wong Ah Wong, said in the Shanghai newspapers to be one of the Chinese students who were educated in this country, has been arrested for getting money on a forged order. He got only about \$2. In court he pleaded for mercy on the ground that his relations had disowned him, that his wife had been taken from him, and that he was without home and money. He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and to receive 200 blows.

MODERN SOCIAL PROBLEMS.—Susceptible Youth—Would you present me to that young lady with the black fan? Hostess.—With pleasure, if you will tell me her name—and yours.

The Most Difficult Property to Lose.—The yearly exports of umbrellas from England are valued at \$531,000.

They Sympathized With Each Other.

The small boy had just taken a trip across his mother's lap, and as he came out of the house he gave indications that the passage had been a stormy one.

"Hello, Tommy," said his father, meeting him at the door, "What's the matter?"

"Mother," he replied, sententiously.

"So?" queried the father, who seemed to understand the case.

"Yep," trying to get blood out of a turn up, I guess; feels that way, anyhow."

The father shook hands sympathetically with his son and heir and then posted.

The Oldest Mason.

Capt. John Paul Jones Davison, who died in Georgetown, Cal., at the age of 98, was probably the oldest Mason in the world. He was in the United States navy in the war of 1812, was with Decatur in the Mediterranean, was in the Mexican navy fighting against Spain, and served in our navy again during the Mexican war. He went to California in 1848. He was a Master Mason for over seventy-five years. Capt. Davison was six feet four inches tall, and until a few days before his death had the smooth face of a young man.

A Good Salmon Story.

One of our London exchanges is responsible for the following: Colin Wood, one of the best rod-fishers in Scotland, succeeded a few days ago in hooking a salmon, considered to be the largest that has ever been hooked in the North Esk. The skillful manoeuvres of the angler were brought into play, but hour after hour wore away, and still the fish was as strong as ever; the moon rose and set, but still the fish was master of the situation. All arts had been tried, but the enemy was too wary. Mr. Wood had held his rod and kept his tackle fast for ten and a half hours, but the work proved too much for him, and he relinquished his rod, with great reluctance, into the hands of A. Bower, in order to allow of a little repose. Subsequently Wood got the rod into his hand again that he might have the honor of landing him, while another party went for the clip. But all these preparations were of no avail. The salmon returned to his old abode, and disputed the victory for long hours. As gentleman after gentleman came on the ground in the morning they were astounded to hear that such a contest had been going on all night. At nine o'clock there was still no appearance of the fish surrendering, and several meetings of rod-fishers were held to consider what should be done under the circumstances. But Master Salmon struggled manfully and baffled all the combinations that were formed against him until one o'clock, when he made a clear run into the stream, and the hook came out of his mouth with a piece of the fish attached. For nineteen hours and forty-five minutes, with the exception of one brief hour, did the salmon contend with one of the keenest and best fishers in the three kingdoms, and, to the great mortification of Wood, eventually escaped. The fish was twice or thrice seen and by men well able to judge he was supposed to be about 60 lbs. weight.

Bogus Butter.

The President of the American Agriculture and Dairy Association claims to represent 2,000,000 dairy farmers who have invested in cows, lands and creameries in the United States \$2,000,000,000. This is going to ruin, it is alleged, by reason of the sale of fraudulent butter, which amounts to 200,000,000 pounds annually. It is predicted that in three years, unless the sale of bogus butter is regulated by Congress, the production of genuine butter will be stopped.

Puns in a Run.

"Come out of that boat this minute. What are you doing there?" shrieked good little Jimmie's mother to her boy, who was holding the rudder of the boat, while his chum at the oars was rowing away from the wharf.

And Jimmy replied: "I am performing a stern duty, dear mother, and I'd rudder not come. I feel for you. This tear in my eye should convince you. Ta, ta!"—[Texas Sitings.]

Froth For the Fair Sex.

Hearts are worn hard in fashionable circles at present, with golden settings.

Always remember that you are married to a man and not a god; be prepared for imperfections.

Somebody has invented a hat that shuts up, but the woman herself still continues otherwise.

Once in a while, let your husband have the last word; it will gratify him and be no particular loss to you.

Do be reasonable; it is a great deal to ask under some circumstances; reasonable women are rare—be rare.

A Minneapolis girl having married a St. Paul man it is feared that the two will not now speak as they pass by.

Patti, says a prominent journalist, is paid \$5,000 a night because there is only one Patti. He forgets Patti de fois gras.

It may be said of a theatre hat, like some other disagreeable things, that there is likely to be a woman at the bottom of it.

Remember that servants are made of the same material as you are; a little coarser grained, perhaps, but the same in essentials.

Read something in the papers besides fashion notes and society columns; have some knowledge of what is going on in foreign countries.

A Man Who Has Seen His Grave.

Stephen Kelly of Philadelphia, a member of the G. A. R., was mustered into the United States Service on April 21, 1861, and mustered out with an honorable discharge in 1864, and is a hearty man now, yet the official records and Bate's History show that he was killed in the war and buried at Gettysburg. His grave is there, and he has often had the pleasure of decorating it on Memorial Day. Kelly says that he has tried to get the cemetery officials to acknowledge that he is alive, but they will not do it. No one has any idea what poor fellow was buried in Kelly's

THE OCTOBER

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EVERYBODY

Knows there are many coins in circulation at the present time that are worth much more than their face value; but not one in a hundred knows what coins command a premium, or what they will bring if offered for sale. We have just issued the second edition of our Premium Coin Catalogue, thoroughly revised to date. It contains 16 pages, nearly 100 illustrations, and gives our buying prices of every American Gold, Silver and Copper coin worth over face value. Following are a few of the coins wanted, and the prices we pay, taken from our new Premium Coin Catalogue:

\$50 for a U. S. \$20 gold piece of 1849	1849
25 " " \$5 " " " " " "	1815
25 " " silver dollar of 1794	1794
15 " " " " " " " "	1838
20 " " " " " " " "	1851
20 " " " " " " " "	1852
10 " " " " " " " "	1858
20 " " " " half dollar of 1796	1796
15 " " " " Qr. " " " "	1823
30 " " " " " " " "	1827
25 " " " " 20c piece of 1877-78	1877-78
25 " " " " half dime, of 1802	1802
3 " " " nickel cent of 1856	1856
\$5 to \$25 each for copper cents of 1793, 1799 and 1804.	

A copy of this book should be in the hands of every one who handles money, as they can obtain premiums on coins that would otherwise be passed out in change. Price, 10 cents. For sale by all Newsdealers, Stationers and Booksellers, or will be sent post free by the publisher on receipt of price.

N. B. I wish to buy large or small collections of Coins and Stamps for cash.

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Stamps, How to Buy and Sell.

This book, by the well-known author, H. J. Miron, contains much valuable information for both dealer and collector, and is having a very large sale. Every Philatelist should have a copy, and by a careful perusal of its contents he would know many things about the science of Philately that he never knew before. Price, post free, 10 cents, or three copies for 25 cents. Address, John M. Hubbard, Lake Village, N. H.

Confederate Money.

Since the downfall of the Southern Confederacy Confederate money has been growing more valuable each year, and any one desiring a few specimens should procure them at once. We have a small stock of Confederate bills, which we are selling at 10 cents each, or three varieties for 25 cents. Address, John M. Hubbard, Lake Village, N. H.

California Gold.

California gold bangles are all the rage, now, for pins, bracelets, and rings. We have just received a large stock direct from San Francisco, Cal., and can furnish them at the following prices: Quar. dol. size, 28 cents; half dol. size, 56 cents, either round or octagon, post free. John M. Hubbard, Lake Village, N. H.

AN ILLINOIS ROMANCE.

Two Young Sucker State Friends and Their Somewhat Tragic Love Affairs.

[Chicago Inter Ocean.]

If the story which comes from Milmine, this State, is true, we need be no longer dependent upon ancient history and almost mythical characters for our examples of the ideal friendship. We have it here in the Sucker State, and posterity shall no longer doubt the existence of a Damon and Pythias, or a David and Jonathan, but shall turn to the annals of the plain sturdy farmers of the prairies and read of the friendship that existed between M. L. Timmons and Louis Downs in this year of our Lord, 1883. These young men have been friends on a farm, have prospered and grown rich in this world's goods, as their friendship grew stronger, and to-day their lives are said to be inseparable.

Before Timmons came to the prairie land he had won the affections of the daughter of a wealthy farmer by the name of Porter, residing near Mount Sterling, O. In writing to his affianced from his new home, Timmons gave enthusiastic reports concerning his friend Downs, and so marvelous were his descriptions of the virtues of the young man that to the young lady he stood as a model of ideal manhood, next to that of her lover. She had a sister, as near and dear as only sisters always are in romances of this kind and in what way could she better show her love than by bringing together these two hearts, and make a quartette of perfect harmony and happiness? It was easily done. The sister was already interested in the lover's reports of his friend, and she readily consented to correspond with him. The acquaintance grew into love, and after an exchange of photographs followed an engagement. To both the young ladies, according to the photograph, Downs was as handsome as he was noble and good, and last week preparations were completed at the old Porter homestead in Ohio for a grand double wedding. The neighbors were invited, and the old mansion rang with merriment until the day before that appointed for the wedding. The expectant grooms arrived and Timmons was received as became a lover, but both ladies waited for an introduction to the gentleman who accompanied him. Of course Downs had never met his sweetheart, and therefore the embarrassment. The introduction was followed by a more serious complication. As the young ladies heard the name of Downs given to the plain, even homely, looking man, who stood before them, they went into hysterics, and the girl who had lavished her love on the shadow of the handsome minstrel man sent by Mr. Downs in place of his own picture, then and there declared she would never marry a horrid ugly man who had so basely deceived her. And she didn't. The wedding was indefinitely postponed.

It is due to Mr. Timmons to say that he knew nothing about the deception practiced by his friend, but even this shortcoming should not break the bond between them. Friendship was stronger even than love, and he informed his fiancée that if one wedding was postponed not marry one unless Downs married the other. But the deceived and broken-hearted girl was firm in her refusal to marry Downs, and loath as he was to leave the woman he had so long and so ardently loved, Mr. Timmons turned away and clung to the friend of his prairie home. Together the young men returned, sadder and wiser, but better friends than ever.

WEIGHING THE INK.

Huge Joke on Some of the Employees of the Post-Office Department.

[Washington Special.]

The committee of three appointed by Postmaster-General Vilas to examine the supplies of the Post-Office Department are in great trouble over a joke at their expense. In the course of their operations they had inspected carefully some printing ink, which comes in half-pound tin boxes, and thought the contractor was cheating the Government. So they got a colored man and a pair of scales and began to scoop out the ink and weigh it and then weigh the tin boxes. They found the ink weighed six ounces, and the boxes two ounces each. For three days that colored messenger was kept at the task. It was a dirty job, but every box contained just six ounces, and each member of the committee knew there were sixteen ounces to the pound and hence for half a pound there ought to be eight ounces. They resolved to keep things quiet awhile and tell no one, but unfortunately one of the committee happened to tell a friend. The friend looked at him for awhile and then informed him that ink is measured by liquid weight, not avoirdupois. There are only twelve ounces in a pound. The weighing of ink has been stopped.

Dragged Into the Air by the Teeth.

[London Era.]

At the Parc Leopold, Brussels, Leona Darc actually performed the feat of holding on by her teeth to a sling suspended from the car of a balloon as it rose in the air. The balloon, of 35,316 cubic feet capacity, carrying in its car the impresario Spelterini and the French aeronaut Lachambre, rose at a quarter past six; and it was only when Leona Darc could no longer be distinguished except with the aid of glasses that she drew up to the trapeze and entered the car by a trap-door in the bottom. The balloon descended safely on the estate of the Comte de Beaufort, at Linden.

A Very Moderate Fee.
[N. O. Times-Democrat.]

The smallest fee on record was received by one of the Van Buren (Ark.) attorneys last week. A man came to his office and had some papers drawn up. When the work was finished he asked what the bill was. The man of law replied: "Just what you think is right." To his astonishment the man handed him a one and a two-cent piece.

THE OLDEST PIANO.

A Musical Belle to be Seen in the Ancient Town of Lynn.

The "inventor" of the first American piano, which was brought out in Salem according to more than one chronicler, would not have cared to have the fact generally known that he spent hour after hour at different times studying the Rogers piano, and that he copied all of its essential points. This venerable instrument is a surprising revelation to those who ponder on the "strides" made in the manufacture of pianofortes in this country. This musical relic of "ye olden time" is a pretty convincing bit of testimony to the fact that there have been no astonishing improvements in pianos for a hundred years. The essentials of the modern splendid pianos are all in that old instrument, and its notes are still surprisingly excellent, while the "action" is almost a marvel of mechanical achievement, when the remoteness of the production is taken into account. The case is a costly one, fillets of rare inlaid work profusely diversifying the beautiful rosewood and mahogany, while the keys, though varying slightly from the present pattern, are about as good as those now standard. In size this instrument is in no wise to be compared with the modern piano. It is so diminutive that its real excellence is obscured. It is 66 inches long, 23 1-2 inches wide and 33 inches high. Its legs, six in number, are as slim and of the shape as those of a stand or small table. The legs are square, tapering to the bottom, slightly beaded. Four of the legs are on the front of the piano. At each end, underneath the piano proper, are small music closets with door opening to the front, while still nearer the player and underneath are shelves with gracefully rounded corners. Just above the legs handsome brass rosettes are set upon the body of the instrument. There are two pedals, one being used to prolong the notes and the other serving a double purpose. One of its uses is to increase the volume of sound somewhat by lifting a section of the top of the piano or lid near the front. The other use of this pedal is to produce an imitation of the firing of cannon, in this case a clam bang operation, as the player suddenly lifts the section of the top referred to and as suddenly lets it fall.—[Boston Herald.]

ABOUT WOMEN.

Lady Tennyson read all the Baron's poems before they appeared in print. What that woman has suffered.

Minnie Maddern, the actress, has taken to writing for Western magazines in addition to her dramatic duties.

Mrs. Polk has never visited Washington since she left it the wife of a retiring President, nearly forty years ago.

Mrs. Sara Davidson, of Lower Boulder, Cal., shot a bear, and with the bounty received for it she paid for a sewing machine.

Lady Macdonald, wife of the Premier of Canada, has a private car when she travels about the Dominion or through the United States.

The Princess of Wales is said to be responsible for the enormous buttons which are worn on jackets. She wore them once on a roundabout, and now the effect has reached around the world.

A mill in the north of England starts a war on bangs with this notice: "All young girls employed here must cease to wear a fringe over the forehead after the prevailing fashion, and must part their hair down the center. Failure to comply will be punished with dismissal."

When the Duchess of Edinburgh went to see "Najezda," in London, the anti-Russian sentiments of the play deeply incensed her, and she sent an aid-de-camp to complain to the manager. She could not forget that she was the daughter of one Czar, and the sister of another.

Mme. Patti had a curious experience recently of the enthusiasm of Roumanian women. After the diva had ended one of her particularly effective arias in the Bucharest Opera House, a number of ladies suddenly rose to their feet and threw white pigeons with ribbons round their necks on the stage until the singer was surrounded by the birds.

Mrs. Jay Gould is rather short in stature, though plump and comely. Her face denotes intelligence, and was doubtless very pretty when she was young. She is thoroughly domestic in her tastes, and has devoted her time to her home and children. She spends two hours a day with three small boys and carefully inspects all the books they read.

She Wanted to Borrow.

A Chicago woman, says the Wall Street News, entered the office of a loan agency the other day and said:

"I want to raise \$1,500 on \$3,000 worth of furniture. What is your lowest rate of interest?"

"On such loans we generally ask ten per cent."

"Very well. Send your examiner up to the house. It is a speculation with me."

"Going into business, ma'am?"

"Yes, sir. I'm going to take my three daughters to the seashore, and either marry 'em off or drown 'em."

Funny the Way He Said It.

Three gentlemen went together into a Philadelphia restaurant and gave their order. Presently they changed their minds, and one of them said to the waiter: "I say, waiter, we three ordered clams awhile ago, didn't we? Well, we have changed our minds. Instead of clams, bring us three chops."

The waiter said "all right," and then loudly called to the cook:

"Three chops for the three clams!"—[Texas Siftings.]

If we take care of the children the men and women will take care of themselves.

The Best Bee.

The Italian bee is said to be the gentlest of the various kinds and to work on a greater variety of plants than any other.

The Use of Lignite.

Lignite may be readily pressed in bricks for burning by the addition of a little tar or fluid pitch, or asphalt.

SHINING GOLD.

A Huge Swindling Brick Dazzles the Eyes of a Few St. Louis Greenies.

[St. Louis Dispatch.]

The police unearthed a gigantic gold brick swindle the other day, and arrested "Cuckoo" Quinn and "Doc" Curran, two of the operators. On July 5 two men appeared at the jewelry house of Levi Startz, Sixth street and Franklin avenue, and represented that they had just arrived from Colorado, where they had an interest in a gold mine. The mine had recently developed great richness, which the men who had the controlling interest were unaware of. The pair said they had a gold brick and some dust which they wanted to dispose of without the fact becoming known to other stockholders. The dust and nugget were submitted to the jeweler and tested, and found to be of pure gold. The men said the brick was buried beside the river about a mile north of East St. Louis. It weighed forty pounds, and the market value was about \$9,000. They would sell it for \$5,000 cash.

The jeweler took a trip to East St. Louis and the brick was dug up in his presence. He tested it by boring and with acids and, found it pure gold. Not satisfied, however, he asked that the brick be conveyed to his store, where a further test could be made. This was acceded to, and the brick was carried to the store, where it was tested in detail and found pure, and when the tests were finished the brick had several holes bored through it and was set behind the counter while the jeweler stepped out to get the money. While he was out the attention of the clerk was called by one of the men and the other substituted a brass brick bored exactly like the gold one. The jeweler returned, paid over the money and the men left. He did not discover the swindle until two days later.

Another man, whose name the police refuse to divulge, was swindled out of \$3,500, and raised this money by mortgaging his house. The gang had headquarters in East St. Louis, and when arrested were on the point of obtaining \$4,000 from a farmer from Fayette, Mo., who had been lured to the city to purchase a brick. The detectives say they are all hands at the business.

PERSONAL.

The late "Doctor" William Maginn used to say that, having seen a good deal of life, he would stake himself upon the assertion that no man ever says or does a brutal thing when drunk which he would not also say and do when sober, if he dared.

The famous blind preacher, Rev. Dr. W. H. Milburn, now for the third time Chaplain of the House of Representatives at Washington, performs the functions of that office with tact and eloquence. The full rich tones of his voice, the distinctness of his enunciation and the catholicity of his spirit pleases his listeners. He visits them at their homes, and is much appreciated by Catholics as well as Protestants. While he is offering daily morning prayer in the House the members remain standing.

Mr. E. L. Godkin, in an essay in the Nineteenth Century, says that the American voter listens with extreme impatience to anything which has the air of instruction; that nothing is more fatal to a stump-orator than an air of superior wisdom on any subject; that, if he means to persuade, he has to keep carefully (in outward seeming, at all events) and on the same intellectual level as those whom he is addressing; and that orators of a demagogic turn push this caution to extreme, and often affect ignorance, and boast of the smallness of the educational opportunities enjoyed by them in their youth, and of the extreme difficulty they had in acquiring even the little they know.

Adelina Pattisang a new song, called "Darling Mine," in London recently, with extraordinary effect. The author of the song relates that after having tried it over and over again some time ago, she sang it on the morning of the concert four times through, and in the artist's room, before going on the stage, she studied every note and flourish as if her fame depended on the performance. She then turned around and asked him, "Etes-vous content?"—are you satisfied? Thus it is that great singers do not trust in luck.

That Depends.

Professor Wagner has published analyses supporting his opinion that steamed potatoes are far more nutritious than boiled ones.

A correspondent of the Therapeutic Gazette announces through its columns the virtues of castor oil in the removal of warts. Constantly applied for from two to four or six weeks, each day—that is, once a day—it has not failed in my hands, says the writer, in any case of any size or long standing. The time it takes may try the patience of the user, but if faithfully used they will get their reward in the removal of the wart without leaving any scar. I have used it with some success in other growths, and had benefit enough to merit further trial. It might, he adds, be a success in the removal of certain kinds of cancer, especially scirrhus forms.

A Wonderful Romance.

The Chicago Tribune tells a pathetic story of the eldest daughter of John Brigham Young, one of the wealthiest men in Utah. She was a favorite niece of Brigham Young, was liberally educated, and was an excellent musician. Her father wanted her to marry a Mormon elder, but she eloped with a young newspaper man, a Gentile. They came to this city, where he worked as a reporter until his eyes failed. He became blind, and she sang in a concert saloon here and supported her husband, to whom she was devoted. Then she lost her voice by sickness, and the two were likely to starve. They drifted to Chicago, and now the wife, no longer young, grinds a wheezy hand-organ day after day, rain or shine, and still supports her sightless husband.

General Butler says it is poor policy for workmen to resort to the boycott to secure their rights.

The Man with a Bundle.

The man who has to carry a bundle can never have quite so high an opinion of himself as he might otherwise. It unsexes any man who is compelled to keep it up. There are few things that make a man as so confounded awkward as to go pushing through the street or into a vehicle with a bundle under his arm and his pockets bulging out with others. It is like trying to find the pocket in one of the modern and fearfully made dresses for a man to handle a bundle with ease and grace. A woman may be so heavily laden with packages and bundles that no one would recognize her, and yet she would carry them in an easy and graceful manner. A man can't carry one bundle with any sort of grace or ease. He puts it under one arm, and it works its way out and slips down. He tries to catch it on the calf of his leg and tatters over. Two to one he loses his hat, or perhaps falls flat on his face. Picking up his bundle he puts it under the other arm. It either works its way out or the string gets untied and the contents fall out. If he gets into a car with it, he is sure to drop it. Stopping in a crowded car to pick up anything is not a pleasant job, and is seldom accomplished without some calamity following. Then a man can never find a place to put a bundle no matter how many receptacles there may be in sight. He will hold on to the bundle if he has to drop a baby. Any wife who will insist upon having her husband load himself with bundles every time he goes to the city might as well put the petticoats on him first as last. That's what he'll come to if he has to keep up the custom!—[Chicago Herald.]

High-Chair Philosophy.

Of a washwoman who had few teeth my little three-year-old lassie said: "Mrs. Jones must be a Dapinese, tause she 'tan't talk plain."

To a visitor she said: "Has 'oo dot any chilun?" "No Dear." "Den dey hasn't dot any muzzer," with a pitiful quiver of the lips.

Little Clara aged six, was admiring the antics of a six-days-old calf. "Why mamma," she said, "the calf in already trying to eat grass; soon she will be able to make her own living."

Little Annie, four years of age, threatened me with a "protracted crying-spell." Several times she seemed inclined to stop in repose to my reprimands only to resume "business" with new vigor. At last she made a great effort, dried her tears, looked at me slyly and approached me with a determined "Mamma, I guess I won't finish my naughtiness."

My Dora, in spite of her five years is quite a grammarian, and will often coin new words. The other morning she awoke unusually early, and on my telling her to go to sleep again she said: "Oh no mamma, I want to get up; don't you see it is already mid-morning.—[Babyhood.]

The son of a neighbor has often heard of the severity with which his father was punished, when a child, by his father, a stern, strict Puritan, who believed if you sinned the rod you spoiled the child. Charley had been sent to bed for disobedience. As his mother was undressing him she said: "Aren't you ashamed, Charley, to vex papa, when he is so good?" After a moment's pause, Charley said: "But, mamma, papa must have been a very bad boy to have got all those whippings."

Proportions in Growth.

At birth the height of a child is about three-tenths of an adult stature. That is to say, twenty or twenty-one inches is put down as the average length for a newborn child, and these numbers are respectively three-tenths of five feet six and two-thirds inches and five feet ten inches, the former being about the average height of adult males, and the latter of a man of rather short stature.—[Babyhood.]

Dress of the Seminole.

There are to-day about six hundred Indians remaining in Florida. These relics of past glory and power are becoming demoralized in an alarming degree by the encroachments of modern civilization and whiskey. These potent agents have, in a great measure, subjugated the Indians' wild, unbridled tendency to live and die as free and as innocent of work as the alligators and herons of his native marshes. The Seminole of to-day scorns any impediment in the way of breeches, and seems to think that the use of these garments betoken little else but vanity and extravagance on the part of those who wear them. The change of the season does not affect his attire, for the only garment between him and the world—a stout, well greased shirt—serves him as well in winter as in summer. Sometimes they come striding into the town of Kissimmee as stately and en deshabille as a bronze statue of Mercury. Lately, however, the braves are presented with a pair of pantaloons immediately upon their arrival in Kissimmee. One of the chiefs, named Tom Tiger, has formed the habit of dressing in a becoming manner, and when rigged out in a pair of new pantaloons, a pair of moccasins, a bright den red calico shirt and a half dozen red handkerchiefs around his neck, crowned with an immense red turban, no one can help admiring him. His splendid figure and the careless, unconscious grace with which he carries himself, will always impress the person who meets Tom Tiger for the first time. Billy Buster, who is a little older than Tom, does not reflect much glory on his ancestry. Billy still remains as unregenerated as can be, and disdainfully refuses to accept the pair of pantaloons usually tendered him upon his arrival in Kissimmee. No one ever saw Billy Buster dressed like a white man, and it is very likely no one ever will.

The South African Diamond Yield.

The total amount of diamonds discovered in the diamond fields of South Africa in 1885 is estimated at not less than 2,440,788 carats, valued at over twelve million of dollars. The quantity is greater but the value less than the finds for the years 1883 and 1884. In 1884 the most valuable diamond now known was obtained, weighing, when first discovered, 457 carats, but which will be reduced, by cutting, to 200 carats.—[Science.]

WOMAN'S WIT.

How a Baltimore Wife Obtained Possession of Her Husband's Property.
[Baltimore Cor. Cincinnati Times.]

Mr. E. H. Williams, a wealthy young attorney of this city, who figured so conspicuously in the courts some time ago as plaintiff in a suit against his father, G. H. Williams, is again before the public. By the will of his grandfather, J. S. Gittings, a wealthy banker, Williams was left several hundred thousand dollars. Shortly after the acquisition of this wealth, he became engaged to Miss Hazlett, daughter of a prominent resident. His father opposed his marriage and induced the young man to flee to Europe, after, however, having executed a deed in favor of his father, reserving for himself only \$2,000 per annum.

After an absence of several months in Europe he returned, and he and Miss Hazlett were married. Having outwitted the old gentleman thus far, the young couple next addressed themselves to breaking up the deed of trust. Distinguished counsel were engaged and the deed was attacked vigorously. The fight was protracted and the case went to the Court of Appeals finally, and was there decided in favor of young Williams. Having defeated Williams *per se* in his efforts to absorb the young man's estate, the wife thought the husband should make a settlement for her and "baby's" benefit, and so persuaded her husband. For a while the trustee paid a portion of the income to the husband and a portion to the wife. But finally the wife claimed all and the trustee refused to give the husband any, and boldly referred to the deed of trust for his authority.

The husband examined the deed and found that he had signed away all control of his property, and had cast himself entirely on the cold discretion of a corporation as to whether he should live or starve. He had covenanted to find fault with said corporation, no matter whether it permitted him to starve slowly or at once. Upon application to the corporation for an allowance he was coolly referred to his wife to whom the trustee was paying the entire income. The wife has thus practically become mistress of her husband's estate. He comes into court by William Busey, his attorney, and files a bill of complaint alleging that he has been defrauded by his wife, and asking that said deed be set aside and that he be restored to his former rights.

Mr. Williams is now at Lake Shore Beach, N. J., with his wife and child, and is having as good a time as a man can have whose wife holds the purse-strings, and, as he alleges, she will not even allow him enough money to get shaved. The present bill filed by young Williams alleges that the income from his estate is about \$15,000 per annum. The deed of trust provides that if the plaintiff dies leaving no children the whole estate shall go the wife, if living, and if dead to her heirs. The bill then charges that the execution of said deed was procured from him by fraud and deceit of his wife, and the control of his estate for her own benefit, and to that end she had the deed of trust ingeniously framed and so encumbered as to be unintelligible. The family of which Williams is a member is one of the oldest and most influential in this city.

TRAPPING A DUDE.

How a Plucky and Fun-Loving Lady Avenged a Masher's Advances.

[Chicago Journal.]

One of the lady attendants in the insane department of the county jail was returning unattended from church about nine o'clock last Sunday night, when at the corner of Dearborn avenue and Kinzie street, she was accosted by a creature in tight pants.

"Can I see you home?" softly breathed the thing, lifting his hat and bowing profoundly.

The lady, who is full of resources, quickly recovered from the first start at the unexpected insult and gave her consent. Her destination lay a block away, and her escort beguiled the short journey with many an apt reflection upon the weather and sundry weighty topics. Now, the Dearborn avenue side of the jail building looks more like a residence than a public institution, and the iron stairs which lead to the entrance might easily be mistaken in the dark for the front stoop of a dwelling. The young man made the mistake, and, although the lady produced a bunch of uncommonly heavy keys, and the ponderous bolts flew back with a rattle and ring, he did not correct the error with himself until he had followed her fairly within the building and the door swiftly closed behind him. Curled up on a bench lay a muscular young man, who is slightly demented, so that when the lady whispered: "Catch him, John," the lunatic leaped to his feet with a fiendish shriek and made a rush for the intruder. The dude lifted a howl of terror and started around the quadrangular corridor which skirts the cells. At this juncture two of the male attendants who had been enjoying the night on the outside, rushed in. Before they had time to close the door the terrified young man dashed by them, and, pitching himself headlong down the stairs, ran into the jail court. Thinking that one of the patients was escaping, the men gave chase, and were promptly reinforced by deputies from the jail and watchmen from the criminal court. Around and around the small yard the unfortunate young man ran like a rat in a barrel until gaining the stairs to the court building he upset one of the deputies and ran out upon Michigan street and vanished in the darkness. The avenged lady smiled and the captive lunatic, who is fantastic but harmless, chuckled softly as he went back to his bench.

SNOB SNUBBING.—A—I think you know the Tetterlys. Are they—a—quite the sort of people one can ask to one's house, don'tcherknow? "Oh, certainly, if you wish to. Whether they'll come or not is another question."—[Punch.]

The Curiosity World.

VOL. I.

LAKE VILLAGE, N. H., OCTOBER, 1886.

NO. 2.

CARDS.

E. A. HOLTON,

U. S. and Foreign Stamps,
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Danvers, Mass.

Rare Coins.

Probably nearly every one in the United States knows that there are many coins in circulation that are worth much more than their face value, but they wouldn't know them if they should meet them in the middle of the street. We have issued a Premium Coin List, containing 94 illustrations, and giving our buying prices for every U. S. coin worth over face value. Every one who handles money should possess a copy. Price, 10 cents, or 3 for 25 cents, post free. Address, John M. Hubbard, Publisher, Lake Village, N. H.

Hints on Insect Collecting.

There is no branch of Natural History work that offers more attractions to the student than insect collecting. This book contains much valuable information as to the outfit necessary for collecting, the manner of preparing and mounting insects, the preparation of a cabinet, etc., and every collector should possess a copy. The book is recommended by the Agassiz Association and is mentioned in their hand book. Price, 10 cents each, 3 for 25 cents. Address, John M. Hubbard, Publisher, Lake Village, N. H.

The Coins of the United States.

BY H. J. MIRON.
SILVER.—DOLLARS.

Silver dollars were first issued from the United States' mint in the year 1794. On the obverse is a naked bust looking toward the observer's right. The hair is flowing, above is "LIBERTY," and below, the date. There are 15 stars, seven of which are facing and eight behind. Reverse: An eagle with uplifted wings stands upon a support. Surrounding the eagle are two half wreaths tied together below by a ribbon. The legend, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA," forms nearly a complete circle around the whole. Around the edge, sunk into the coin, are the words, "HUNDRED CENTS, ONE DOLLAR OR UNIT," between which are stars and square marks. Previous to July 1, 1794, there were only a few proof dollars struck and the first specimen made was presented to the British Mint, London, England, where it may be seen at the present time, reposing in all its original beauty and lustre, forming a part of one of the finest collections of coins in the world. Toward the latter part of the year, silver dollars



bearing the date 1794 were coined for general circulation, but a fine specimen would now bring from three to five hundred dollars, while a "fair" piece, bearing the marks of circulation would sell readily for fifty to one hundred dollars.



There were two coinages in 1795. The first was of the same device as the issue of 1794 with the exception of the date, but the second issue is altogether different. On the obverse is the Fillet Head. The hair is quite curly and is tied with a ribbon at the back of the head. The bust is draped and there are only thirteen stars, six facing and seven behind. This obverse with slight variations was continued until 1804. The reverse is slightly different from the first issue, the eagle resting upon the clouds. There were only slight variations in the several dies until 1798. There are specimens of the 1794, '95 and '96 dollars having seven stars facing and eight behind, but those of 1797 have 16 stars, one variety having six stars facing and ten behind and another with seven stars facing and nine behind. In 1798 there are three distinct



varieties. Of the first two issues one has fifteen stars on the obverse, seven facing and eight behind and the other issue has only thirteen stars on obverse, six facing and seven behind. All dollars issued up to the last coinage of 1798 have what is called the small eagle reverse. The last and larger coinage of 1798 has the large eagle reverse. The wings are uplifted and a bundle of arrows is clasped in the right talon and an olive branch in the left. On its breast is the U. S. shield and in its beak it holds a scroll inscribed "E. PLURIBUS UNUM." Above the head are thirteen stars and above the stars is an arched canopy of eight clouds extending from wing to wing. The legend, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" forms the outer circle. In 1799 there were two varieties coined. Each issue has thirteen stars,

but one variety has five stars facing and eight behind while the other has six stars facing and seven behind. Over dates are known of 1799 over 1798 also of 1802 over



1801 and other minor varieties also exist. The rarest United States dollar bears the date 1804. It is not the rarest of the United States series, but the greater interest centers in it and it brings the highest price. It is not known exactly how many 1804 dollars were coined for the reason that the "Statement of Coinage" in the Mint at Philadelphia gives the number of dollars coined for the year ending June 30, 1804, as 19,570, which includes those coined in the last half of the year 1803. At this time the United States was at war with the Barbary States and it is generally believed that almost the entire coinage was taken to the Mediterranean to pay off the American soldiers and sailors. These were exchanged with the Arabs for food and, no doubt, were carried by them into the interior of Africa. It is estimated, however, that there are from six to ten originals, one being in the Mint Cabinet at Philadelphia and the rest are in the hands of numismatists in the United States. Of the restrikes there are two in the Mint Cabinet at Philadelphia, one in Liverpool, one in Paris, one in Berlin and the rest are in the cabinets of collectors in the United States. There are plenty of counterfeit and altered dates of this dollar, however, but a genuine 1804 dollar is known by the proximity of the upper left-hand point of the star to the top of the letter Y in "Liberty." In the altered dates this discrepancy will be readily noticed and on the reverse the position of the legend, eagle's claws, etc., are slightly different from the genuine. The counterfeit dollars are easily detected as their edges are not lettered and they lack the ring of a genuine coin. Coin dealers offer from \$200 to \$600 for a genuine specimen, but the last one sold at auction brought \$1,000.

Birds, Eggs, Nests.

BY H. J. MIRON.

At the present time there are hundreds of boys and men, and even women who have a "hobby," or as it is oftentimes called a "craze" to gather and keep with care things that others would hardly look at. A woman will work six months making a crazy quilt, when one equally as good for all practical purposes could be made for a tenth part of the trouble and expense. A boy if asked to saw a few sticks of wood after breakfast, don't feel well, has a "big head," or something worse, but he will take his net and chase butterflies all day long and never think of his poor head. A man will travel from early morn until late at night, hunting high and low, through water up to his knees, climbing the tallest trees at the risk of tearing his clothes or breaking his neck—all for the sake of obtaining a few bird's eggs with which to enrich his collection.

The more enthusiastic would say "what a pretty quilt!" they would also admire the great head of the boy in managing to avoid the woodpile. But, "the man who collects bird's eggs; robs the dear little birds of their eggs; steals their nest and frequently shoots the birds themselves, should be sent to the insane asylum or the penitentiary." In many states there is a law against shooting birds and robbing their nests and many men in many states would gladly bring an offender to "justice" if they had the opportunity. However, I, for one, have managed to keep clear of the law and at the same time I have a pretty fair collection.

I have noticed that many egg collectors, beginners especially, do not do their work properly. They do not take pains to blow their eggs and in a short time they spoil, much to the disgust of the young oologist. Another keeps his eggs in a pasteboard box, packed in meal and the rats come along and devour the whole business; result: another disgusted collector. Another puts his eggs in a box, regardless

of the fact that "order is Heaven's first law," they are all mixed up and he cannot tell "tother from which." Anything that is worth doing at all, is worth doing well. The following suggestions may open the eyes of some brother collector and he may be liable to profit thereby.

An unknown bird's egg in one's collection is like an unknown coin: it has no financial or scientific value, therefore be very careful to identify all eggs in your collection. Unless you do this, your collection will be worthless to you and every one else, as you would not exhibit it to friends for fear of exposing your ignorance and no one will buy anything if offered for sale, unless they know what it is. If, while collecting you should discover a nest containing eggs unknown to you, let them alone until you have captured the parent bird. Every collector should learn to skin birds and mount them in proper shape. If you cannot do this, preserve the head, wings and feet until you can send them to some one better posted than yourself and have them identified.

To blow an egg, drill a hole through the side and force the contents out by blowing into the hole through a blow pipe. Never drill holes at the ends of an egg for the purpose of blowing the contents out. Be very careful and not hold eggs too tightly in the fingers as they are very easily crushed. Do not handle your eggs more than you are compelled to and never let others handle them. One can see a collection just as well with their eyes as with both eyes and hands. In case the embryo is partially developed, one must be very careful. The hole must be made a trifle larger than is necessary in ordinary cases. Soak the egg over night in water and the embryo will become soft and can easily be taken out a little at a time, using with care the embryo hook or forceps and narrow bladed scissors. After an egg is blown, rinse it out thoroughly by spiriting water through the blow pipe.

One should be very careful about their data, or record of their eggs. A printed label similar to the following is very convenient and is the form used by most oologists.

No.	Name
Collected by	
Locality	
Date	
Set	Identity Incubation
Nest	

The blank lines should be filled out similar to the following:

No. 157.	Name, Bank Swallow.
Collected by C. F. Wilcomb.	
Locality, Weirs, N. H.	
Date, June 3rd, 1886.	
Set, 6.	Identity, Caught the parent. Incubation, Begun.
Nest, In a hole 10 inches below the surface of the ground, in the perpendicular face of a bank.	

These data should be carefully filled out and placed in the cabinet with the eggs.

When hunting for eggs take as little luggage with you as possible to get along with. In climbing tall trees where the lower limbs are some ways from the ground, use "climbers," as it is much easier than "shinning" and be sure and take a tin box well filled with cotton with you, in which to place the eggs if you are lucky enough to find any. I well remember climbing a tall elm for a robin's nest when I was a boy. I found several eggs and not having any box with me and not daring to put them in my pocket, I placed them in my mouth, but before I had descended five feet one of them broke. It did not taste very nice, I assure you, but I could not spit it out for fear of losing the others, neither could I swallow it for fear of losing both my dinner and eggs, so I held it until I reached the ground, but I have never been caught in that scrape since. Many collectors only take one egg of a set; some take two and others take the full set when they can. A collection looks much better and is more valuable, of course, if one has the full set of eggs, but many will take one from a nest who have not the heart to take them all.

Eggs should be kept in cabinets containing drawers of from one to three or four inches deep. Each drawer should be partitioned off, each section to be partly filled with ground cork or boxwood sawdust. Only keep one kind of eggs in a section and place the eggs so they cannot rub together when you open the drawers. A second-hand thread case makes a very good egg cabinet, by putting partitions in the drawers and rubbing off the advertising. When you sell or exchange eggs, if they go by mail or express be very careful and pack them in either a wooden

or tin box. Wrap each egg in cotton and tie a piece of thread around it, packing them in layers with cotton between each egg and don't try to crowd them. The full data should always accompany the eggs.

It is an excellent plan to keep a note book, giving minute descriptions of localities where eggs were found, nests, etc., having each notice numbered to correspond with a number on the data.

But few persons make collections of nests. Some birds have no nests. Others make nests that would be hard to keep in their original shape, besides they take up a great deal of room, therefore most collectors give a complete description of the nests in their note book and let it go at that.

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Merchant Flags of the World, .25

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Coats of Arms of the World, .50

Flags, Arms and Rulers, 1.00

EXCELSIOR ALBUM, (Durbin's) boards, contains spaces for 2,000 stamps, .28

WORLD ALBUM, contains spaces for 2,520 stamps, .25

IDEAL ALBUM, contains space for 864 stamps, .15

GEM ALBUM, contains space for 600 stamps, .10

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EXCHANGE NOTICES.

Exchange Notices not exceeding thirty words will be inserted for subscribers, only, free of charge.

A year's subscription to the Curiosity World for 1,000 mixed plain square-cut postmarks. John M. Hubbard, Lake Village, N. H.

A miniature steam engine and box of tricks for stamps. G. Von Utassy, Green street, Germantown, Pa.

Stamps and an automatic shading pen for type. T. F. Murray, Watsonville, Cal.

A banjo, a flute, a cornet, books, stamps and collections of shells and stones, for a bicycle. T. Moore, 423 East 14th St., New York.

For 200 square-cut envelope stamps I will give a brand new Gem stamp album containing space for 600 stamps. John M. Hubbard, Publisher, Lake Village, N. H.

Books and games for stamps. P. Parrish, 27 Bevelent St., Providence, R. I.

I wish to purchase for cash or good exchange, a complete file of Harpers Young People and Golden Days bound or unbound. Also books relating to stamps, coins, birds, natural history and all kinds of curiosities. John M. Hubbard, Lake Village, N. H.

Books and type for works on Mineralogy, by Dana and named minerals. F. H. Pinkham, Newmarket, N. H.

For 100 assorted match, medicine or document stamps I will give a year's subscription to this paper. John M. Hubbard, Lake Village, N. H.

Books, postmarks and magazines for stamps and postmarks. Howard Kennedy, Centre Bridge, Pa.

Minerals and fossils for stamps, Indian relics, shells or curiosities. C. Haddaway, Easton, Md.

Canada bill and law stamps for bird's eggs and stamps. Thomas Oliver, Port Hope, Ont.

Florida curiosities for stamp album and stamps. F. C. Sawyer, Beaulacere, Florida.

Indian relics to exchange. Write for my list saying what you have to offer. W. K. Moorehead, 200 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

A base ball outfit, stamps, skates, postmarks and a 12 foot canoe for a bicycle. G. W. Horton, box 547, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

THE CURIOSITY WORLD,

H. J. MIRON, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

United States and Canada, 25c
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JOHN M. HUBBARD, PUBLISHER,
LAKE VILLAGE, N. H.

Entered at the post office at Lake Village, N. H., as Second Class Matter.

OCTOBER, 1886.

OUR AGENTS.

W. A. Tuck, Box 602, Nashua, N. H.
Charles P. Wilcomb, Lake Village, N. H.
Geo. H. Richmond, 5 Beekman St. New York.

"Philatelic" is the latest.

The first daily newspaper appeared in 1702.

Gold was discovered in California in 1848.

Envelopes first made their appearance in 1839.

Silver was first coined in the U. S. Mint in 1794.

Chinese "cash" was first coined about 1120, B. C.

It is reported that a new postal card is in preparation.

The first newspaper advertisement appeared in 1652.

There are 150 Stamp Dealers in Paris, so it is reported.

Gold was first coined into money by the Florentines in 1252.

M. De Valayer claims to be the inventor of the postage stamp.

Geo. Von Furbach published the first almanac in the year 1460.

Taxation stamps were used in Holland in the seventeenth century.

The smallest postage stamp ever issued is the half-penny of Victoria.

The Jock & Wilder one cent unperforated is the rarest match stamp.

There are only about fifty collectors of gold coins in the United States.

The Scott Stamp and Coin Company have two new albums in press.

The first American copper cent was coined in 1667 at New Haven, Conn.

There is about \$40,000,000 of unclaimed money in the United States Treasury.

An autograph letter of George Washington recently brought \$75 at auction.

The first coins with milled edges were coined in 1558, in the Tower of London.

Pure gold is worth about \$602,793 per ton and pure silver about \$37,705 per ton.

The United States silver dollar that we handle every day is really worth only 75c.

The first gold coined by the United States was the eagle and half eagle of 1795.

The postage stamps of Russia are the only ones in the world printed in water colors.

A petrified log ten feet long and fourteen inches thick was found in Mecca, Kansas, recently.

The registered letter stamp of the United States of Columbia is two and one-half by five inches.

Now is the time to subscribe. After January 1st., our subscription price will be 50 cents per year.

A Philatelic Society for collectors under 20 years of age has recently been formed in Harlem, New York.

Q. H. Grasser, M. D., of Byron, O., has an excellent collection of coins consisting of over 17,000 pieces.

To clean gold or silver coins, wash them with castile soap and water and then rub with chamois skin.

The CURIOSITY WORLD gives more reading matter than any other 25 cent Curiosity paper published.

The first paper money in the United States was the Massachusetts bills of credit, issued in December, 1670.

The American Numismatist published by C. E. Leal of Patterson, N. J., is a new coin journal and should be well supported.

It is said that the loss upon the paper currency of the United States each year is 1-2 per cent. of the entire issue, or \$6,-\$00,000.

The British government has appropriated as much as £10,000 in a single year for the purchase of coins for the British Museum.

After January 1st., 1887 the subscription price of this paper will be 50 cents per year. Subscribe now and save a quarter by so doing.

Many antique coins issued by the Dukes of Athens and the Princes Achaia after the second crusade, have been recently dug up at Naples.

Pennsylvania has a larger number of post offices than any state in the Union and Lancaster County Pa., has the largest number of any county.

The Peerless Review will appear December 1st. It will be published by the Eclipse Stamp Co., of Berwick, Pa., with Wm. J. J. Cuhos as editor.

A large number of ancient Roman coins, together with arms, chain armor, daggers, etc., have recently been excavated at Einling, near the river Danube.

A unica, a bronze coin of the early days of Rome was recently found in the contribution box at St. James church, London. The coin is over 2,000 years old.

In the St. Petersburg Museum is the oldest bank note in existence. It was issued by the Imperial Bank of China, 1339, B. C. and could not be purchased for love or money.

Workmen while excavating for the new reservoir at Huntington Pa., recently found a sealed earthen pot containing several thousand dollars, in old American and Mexican coins.

Collectors should remember that if they do not subscribe to this paper before January 1st, it will cost them 50c. to do so, while if they subscribe at once, it will cost them but a quarter.

During the year 1885 there were 20 philatelic papers started in the United States and Canada. Only two of these issued twelve numbers during the year. The others died a natural death.

We are willing to give every Curiosity Collector a sample copy of this paper, and only one. We keep a record of every sample copy sent out, and if you want to see us again, you must subscribe.

Russia has no colonial stamps, for the reason that it has no colonies. It never owned but one colony, Alaska and the Russians were smart enough to shove that on to Uncle Sam for five times what it is worth.

In an old history of the Island of Sumatra, published by Marsden, in 1784, we find the expression, "the Spanish dollar is current everywhere." That is more than can be said of the United States silver dollar.

The first paper printed in the United States was published in Boston on the 25th of September, 1704. The longest established paper in the United States, if not the world, is The New Hampshire Gazette, of Portsmouth, publication of which was commenced by Daniel Fowle in October, 1752.

During the last presidential campaign there were about twenty varieties of Blaine and Logan and Cleveland and Hendricks medals issued. At that time a complete set could have been purchased for a very small amount of money. Comparatively few collectors pay any attention to medals, but if they would do so they could have a beautiful, valuable and interesting collection for a small outlay.

The Post Office report shows that there are 51,919 post offices in the United States and Territories. 71 of these are first class, 382 are second class and 1795 are third class, making a total of 2248 Presidential Offices, whose postmasters are appointed by the President. The remaining 49,671 postmasters are appointed by the Postmaster General. There are 16,992 money order offices and every office is a Special Delivery Office.

California Gold.

California gold bangles are all the rage, now, for pins, bracelets, and rings. We have just received a large stock direct from San Francisco, Cal., and can furnish them at the following prices: Quar. dol. size, 28 cents; half dol. size, 56 cents, either round or octagon, post free. John M. Hubbard, Lake Village, N. H.

While in Boston recently we were shown some stamps by the veteran dealer, Mr. E. A. Holton, that rather made our eyes stick out. Among other rarities that we do not see every day was a James M. Buchanan 5 cents black, engraved, on the original envelope, and a pair of Plympton envelopes, entire, 3 and 6 cents on white. A complete set of Ceylon envelopes unused, were also shown us, and the 5 and 10 cent Providence, St. Louis, 10 cent black, New Haven 5 cent, red, and a fine pair of carriers. He also has a number of entire envelopes of the 1853 issue which are very rare, also the first issues of Mauritius, and Sidney views. Mr. Holton has bought the entire stock of the 2 cent Kellogg die, red instead of brown, on blue and manilla. We also saw two second-hand collections that Mr. Holton had just purchased, paying for one \$800 and for the other, \$1,200.

New Issues.

BY L. W. DURBIN.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The two cent postal cards are now pale blue and bear stamps impressed from the engraved die.

AUSTRIAN ITALY.—The 3 soldi stamp comes surcharged "10 paras."

BHOPAL.—The 4 annas, yellow, is now perforated.

CHAMBA STATE.—Half anna envelopes and 1-4 anna postal cards are in use in this Indian state.

GABON.—This French colony is now using stamps of the French Colonies surcharged "Gabon" and with a new value, as follows:

5 centimes on 20 centimes.	
10 " 20 "	
25 " 20 "	
50 " 15 "	
75 " 15 "	

MARTINIQUE.—Another provisional is announced: 5 cents on 20 cents French Colonies.

MONACO.—Fifteen and twenty five centime letter-cards are now in use.

NORTH BORNEO.—Five new values have been issued bearing the inscription: "British North Borneo." They are 1 cent violet; 1 cent orange; 10 cents blue; 25 cents blue; \$2.00 blue.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The newspaper wrapper is now manilla instead of white paper.

VICTORIA.—The envelopes and post cards have now stamps of the new pattern impressed on them.

The Exchange and Mart.

Is the title of a unique and curious paper which has made its appearance here, and, judging by its crowded columns, is being warmly welcomed in the United States. A copy of its successful English prototype, it is just what its name indicates, being devoted to the weekly publication of bargains, sales, exchanges, etc., all over the country. These are neatly classified and anybody wanting amusement and having anything to dispose of, from a jews-harp to a horse, a bird's egg to a yacht, should send to 17 Congress Street, Boston, for a copy.

The Extinct Race of Bethuaks.

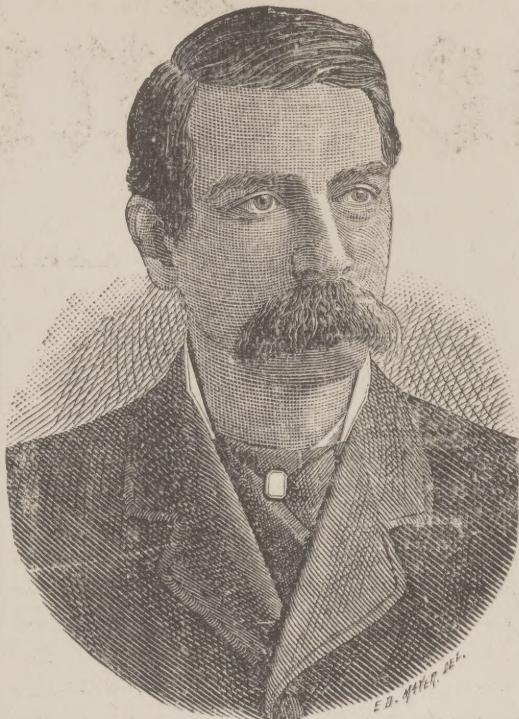
Relics of the Bethuaks or Boethies, the aboriginal inhabitants of Newfoundland were recently discovered on Pilley island, Notre Dame bay. Two graves were dug out and in one was found the skull of an adult, in a near perfect state of preservation and three bones of the skeleton. In the other grave was found an almost perfect skeleton of a young Boethie probably about ten years of age. The body had been wrapped in birch bark previous to its interment and was discovered laying on its side, under a huge pile of stone. The form was perfectly preserved, and somewhat resembled an Egyptian mummy. In the graves were also several arrow heads, hatchets, models of canoes and drinking cups made of birch bark, and some curiously-shaped ornaments made of bone. These were buried with the dead, according to the Indian belief that the warrior will need these implements when he reaches the Happy Hunting grounds. There have been very few remains of the Bethuaks preserved. A few collectors of Indian relics and the Newfoundland Museum own a few specimens, including a skull and skeleton, arrow heads, stone axes, gouges and spears. The Bethuaks were a branch of the once powerful Algonquin tribe of Indians, but they were doomed when Cabot discovered the island. Quarrels arose between themselves and the whites, but they were no match for the paleface braves with their muskets, and the unequal contest went on until not a single representative of this once powerful tribe remained to tell the sad story of their fate.

Postage Stamp Albums.

For the beginner we know of no better stamp album than the "Ideal." It contains 72 pages, and space for 12 stamps to the page, making a total of 864 spaces for stamps. It is printed on 70 lo., tinted book paper, and is just the thing for those having a collection of less than 800 varieties, and for more advanced collectors to keep their duplicates in. Price, post free, 15 cents, or two for 25 cents. Address, John M. Hubbard, Publisher, Lake Village, N. H.

Confederate Money.

Since the downfall of the Southern Confederacy Confederate money has been growing more valuable each year, and any one desiring a few specimens should procure them at once. We have a small stock of Confederate bills, which we are selling at 10 cents each, or three varieties for 25 cents. Address, John M. Hubbard, Lake Village, N. H.



Mr. L. W. Durbin.

The above is an excellent likeness of Philadelphia's most enterprising stamp dealer and publisher, Mr. L. W. Durbin. Mr. Durbin was born in Rising Sun, Ind., August 18th, 1849. The year following, his parents moved to Madison, where he spent his boyhood until 1861. When the Civil War broke out Mr. Durbin was attending the public schools and although he was but twelve years old, obtained a situation as clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, in which capacity he served through the Valley campaign of 1862, the campaign of Vicksburg in 1863 and was stationed thereafter at Fort Smith, Ark., until the close of the war in 1865. Finding himself out of employment, although but 16 years of age, he applied for a situation at the banking house of Gaylord, Leavenworth & Co., of St. Louis, Mo., and secured the position he desired. He proved to be an enterprising and popular clerk and applied himself so closely to business that in 1867 his health began to break down and his physicians advised him to take a long vacation in the country. He took the advised trip up the Missouri river to Fort Benton, but the trip nearly cost him his life, as he was wrecked on the river and with a number of others narrowly escaped drowning.

In 1869 Mr. Durbin removed to Philadelphia, Pa., and purchased an interest in the firm of Mason & Co., stamp and coin dealers, but the year following withdrew from the firm and established himself in the stamp business on his own hook and has continued in the business until the present day. He has published the Philatelic Monthly for eleven years, also fifteen editions of the Standard Stamp Catalogue, several editions of the Postal Card Catalogue and the Excelsior Album, besides the "History of the United States Envelopes." He has a magnificent collection and deals exclusively in stamps and philatelic supplies, carrying a stock valued at twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars and his store situated on the corner of Fifth and Library streets is headquarters for anything in the stamp line. He has been a stamp collector for twenty years and a dealer for nearly eighteen years. He is a fine writer and is an acknowledged authority on all philatelic subjects, but, unfortunately for the philatelic world, finds but little time to contribute to the press. When the subject of an American Philatelic Association was agitated, Mr. Durbin was the first candidate proposed for its President. He was nominated for that office by the New England Philatelic Union and the Quaker City, Denver and New Milford Philatelic Societies and would have been elected had he not put his foot down and declared that he would not accept the office under any consideration, stating as his reason that he believed it would be much better to have for the President of the American Association a collector and not a dealer. Finding however that he must do one thing or the other, he reluctantly consented to have his name used as a candidate for treasurer and he was elected by a rousing big majority.

Mr. Durbin resides at Burlington, N. J., eighteen miles from Philadelphia, and has a wife and two children. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and is a Mason and member of Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has passed through the chairs. He is also a member of the Templars of Honor and Temperance and has served two years as Grand Worthy Templar of the state of Pennsylvania.

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Constitution of the American Philatelic Association.

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Treasurer.
L. W. DURBIN, Philadelphia, Pa.
International Secretary.
JOSEPH RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.

CONSTITUTION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

PREAMBLE.

The objects of this Association are, to assist its members in acquiring knowledge in regard to Philately; to cultivate a feeling of friendship among philatelists, and to enable them to affiliate with members of similar societies in other countries.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE II.

REPRESENTATION.

SECTION 1. The Association shall meet in Convention each year, on the second Monday in August, at such place as may have been designated by the last preceding Convention.

SECTION 2. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of two thirds of the delegates appointed to that convention.

SECTION 3. A special convention may be called by the President, provided the call has been endorsed by fifty members. The expenses of the officers attending the convention shall be paid by the Association.

SECTION 4. Members participating in the conventions of the Association, or there represented by proxy, must not be less than seventeen years of age.

ARTICLE III.

OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Association shall be a President, a Vice President, a General Secretary, a Treasurer, an International Secretary, a Librarian, a Superintendent of Exchanges, a Purchasing Agent, a Counterfeit Detector, an Editor of the Official Journal, and three Trustees. In order to become an officer of the Association a member must have attained the age of twenty-one years.

SECTION 2. The following officers shall be elected by the Association: President, Vice-President, Secretary, International Secretary, and Treasurer. These officers shall constitute the Official Board, and appoint all other officers prescribed by the Constitution.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 3. The elective officers of this Association shall be elected for two years, and shall serve until their successors are qualified. The election of officers shall be by ballot, under the direction of the Board of Trustees. At all general elections it shall be necessary that two-thirds of the entire membership of the Association vote; and a plurality of the votes cast shall be necessary to elect,—provided it be one-third of the entire number of votes cast. On other questions requiring the vote of the Association, excepting the proceedings of the Association in convention assembled, the vote may be taken in the same way.

ARTICLE IV.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.

SECTION 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association. He shall sign all warrants on the Treasurer for moneys required by the Association. He shall have the power of calling for a general vote in order to suspend any officer for violation of the Constitution. He shall submit an annual report, to be printed in the official organ. The President may be impeached by a general vote, upon charges being preferred by twenty-five members.

VICE PRESIDENT.

SECTION 2. The Vice-President shall act in case of vacancy in the office of President, or in the absence of the latter.

GENERAL SECRETARY.

SECTION 3. The General Secretary shall keep a true record of the proceedings of the Association, preserve all documents, and receive all moneys due from members, giving his receipt therefor. He shall keep a correct financial account, and pay over to the Treasurer all moneys over and above the sum of twenty-five dollars, taking receipts for the same. He shall receive all applications for membership and grant the same when authorized by the President. He

shall publish in the official organ, every month, the names of new members, and all other news he may have gathered in his official capacity that may be of interest to the members at large. He shall issue cards of membership, and furnish a copy of this Constitution and all other publications of the Society, to all members in good standing. He shall receive such compensation as the Convention may determine, and shall give bonds to the Trustees to the amount of one hundred dollars.

TREASURER.

SECTION 4. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of all moneys, property, and securities of the Association delivered to him by the General Secretary. He shall pay, through the Secretary, all warrants regularly drawn on him, signed by the President and General Secretary, and submit to each convention during his term of office a complete financial statement. He shall not hold in his possession more than seventy-five dollars, depositing all above that amount in some bank to be designated by the Trustees. The Treasurer shall give bonds to the Trustees to the amount of two hundred dollars.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY.

SECTION 5. The International Secretary shall conduct all correspondence for the Association with societies in foreign countries, and assist the Purchasing Agent whenever called upon to do so.

LIBRARIAN.

SECTION 6. The Librarian shall keep in trust for the Association all philatelic literature, albums, collections, etc., which may be purchased by or presented to the society. He shall keep a correct list of all works, etc., in his possession, and a record of the same. He shall collect in advance, five cents and the necessary postage from every member desiring to take any periodical, book, or publication from the library. All publications shall be returned, post-paid, to the Librarian within ten days after having received the same, and members who shall violate this rule shall not be entitled to have any other periodical, book, or publication issued to them until they shall have satisfied the Librarian, or the Association, concerning their delinquency. The surplus of receipts, over expenses, shall be paid to the Treasurer at the close of each fiscal year or term of office.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EXCHANGES.

SECTION 7. This officer shall conduct the exchange business of the Association, subject to the provisions thereof laid down in the By-Laws.

PURCHASING AGENT.

SECTION 8. This officer shall conduct the purchasing business of the Association, subject to the provisions thereof laid down in the By-Laws.

COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

SECTION 9. This officer shall pass upon the genuineness of stamps, subject to the provisions thereof laid down in By-Laws.

OFFICIAL EDITOR.

SECTION 10. This officer shall edit all literary productions and publications of the Association, in accordance with the provisions thereof laid down in the By-Laws.

TRUSTEES.

SECTION 11. The Trustees shall perform such duties as are required of them in the By-Laws, or by the Association.

LOCATION OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 12. The President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Association, shall be chosen from different states.

ARTICLE V.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. Any stamp collector may become a member of this Association by applying to the Secretary; who shall thereupon cause his name to be printed in the Official Journal, or in an official circular, and if no objection shall be received by the Secretary within one month, the candidate shall be considered elected, and entitled to receive the membership card of the Association on payment of annual dues. In case any member shall object to an applicant the application shall be submitted to the vote of the Association.

SECTION 2. Members may be expelled or suspended after charges have been preferred and proven against them before a Court composed of members of the Association—the Trustees to have the matter in charge.

ARTICLE VI.

REVENUES.

SECTION 1. The revenues of the As-

sociation shall be derived as follows: For Membership Cards, annually, two dollars; an admission fee of twenty-five cents; and the revenues from the different departments, as provided in the By-Laws. The revenues shall be used for defraying the expenses of the Association, including the publication of the Official Journal.

ARTICLE VII.

PROPERTY.

SECTION 1. All officers shall, at the expiration of their terms of office, deliver to their successors all books, papers, moneys and other property in their possession, belonging to the Association; and they shall not be relieved from their bonds or obligations until this requirement be complied with.

ARTICLE VIII.

BRANCH SOCIETIES.

SECTION 1. The establishment of branch societies shall be encouraged in every town containing six or more members of this Association; such branch societies to be governed by such regulations as they may themselves provide, except on such points as may conflict with the Constitution of this Association, Branch societies may contain persons who are not members of this Association.

ARTICLE IX.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. Any By-Laws of this Association, not in conflict with this Constitution, may be made by the Board of Officers; but in case of an objection thereto by twenty-five members, they must be submitted to a general vote.

ARTICLE X.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. This Constitution can only be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of all of the members of the Association entitled to representation in Convention.

"V" Nickels Without "Cents."



The government has been calling in the V nickels of 1883 without cents, ever since their coinage was stopped. They are melted and coined into the new variety without cents. We have a few of the variety which we are selling at 15 cents each. Every one who does not own a specimen should procure one at once as in a short time they will cost much more. John M. Hubbard, Lake Village, N. H.

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This book, by the well-known author, H. J. Miron, contains much valuable information for both dealer and collector, and is having a very large sale. Every Philatelist should have a copy, and by a careful perusal of its contents he would know many things about the science of Philately that he never knew before. Price, post free, 10 cents, or three copies for 25 cents. Address, John M. Hubbard, Lake Village, N. H.

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The Black List contains the names and addresses of a large number of dead beat dealers and collectors in all parts of the world. A copy should be in the hands of every dealer and collector, as they could easily avoid being swindled by the rogues whose names are found therein. Price, post free, 10 cents, or 3 for 25 cents. Address, John M. Hubbard, Publisher, Lake Village, N. H.

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Bavaria, 70, 7 var. complete.	.11
Return Letter, 6 var. complete.	.10
Retour-brief, 8 var.	.15
Unpaid, 1 & 3 kr.	.10
Bergedorf, 5 var.	.06
Bhopal, 81, 5 var. comp.	.05
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75 4 var. complete.	.20
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Env & wrapper cut square 4 var. complete.	.30
Hamburg 10 var.	.20
Env 7 var. complete.	.10
Helligoland 67 8 var.	.40
20 var.	.15
wrappers 3 var. complete.	.10
Honduras 65, 2 var. complete.	.12
Italy 55 3 var.	.75
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Wed									
Thu									
Fri									
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Wed									
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For Clerks, Printers, Railroad Men, Laborers, Mechanics, Mill Operatives Shop Hands and any one who works by the day or week. The above illustration is an exact fac simile of one page of the book. Each book contains space for eight months time and costs only 5 cents. Agents can make from \$1 to \$5 per day selling these books. Sample dozen sent post-paid on receipt of 35 cents. Address,

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Knows there are many coins in circulation at the present time that are worth much more than their face value; but not one in a hundred knows what coins command a premium, or what they will bring if offered for sale. We have just issued the second edition of our Premium Coin Catalogue, thoroughly revised to date. It contains 16 pages, nearly 100 illustrations, and gives our buying prices of every American Gold, Silver and Copper coin worth over face value. Following are a few of the coins wanted, and the prices we pay, taken from our new Premium Coin Catalogue:

\$50 for a U. S. \$20 gold piece of 1849	1849
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15 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1838
20 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1851
20 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1852
10 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1858
20 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1796
15 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1823
30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1827
3 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1877
25 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1802
3 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1856
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A copy of this book should be in the hands of every one who handles money, as they can obtain premiums on coins that would otherwise be passed off in exchange. Price, 10 cents. For sale by all Newsdealers, Stationers and Booksellers, or will be sent post free by the publisher on receipt of price.

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WANTED TO BUY FOR CASH,

Indian Stone Relics from New England.

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SAMPLE COPY OF

THE CURIOSITY WORLD,

Devoted to Stamps, Coins, Indian Relics, Birds' Eggs, Autographs, Postmarks, Tags, etc. 25 cents per year. JOHN M. HUBBARD, Publisher, Lake Village, N. H.

N. B. Publishers of papers having Stamp, Coin or Curiosity Departments can insert the above 1 inch ad. to the value of \$3 at their regular rates and we will give in return, a 1 inch ad. in the WORLD, three months.

SURE cure for Bleeding and Blind Piles by mail for 25c. Add. E. S. Hassler, Reinhold's Sta., Pa.

The Gem Stamp Album.

The majority of stamp collectors, especially beginners, prefer to invest what money they can in stamps, rather than in an album. We have just issued a new album, called the "Gem," which for neatness and cheapness is not beat in this country. It is printed on 50 lb., tinted, machine finished paper, and contains space for 600 stamps. Size, 6x8 inches. Price, post free, 11 cents, or three copies for 25 cents. Address, John M. Hubbard, Publisher, Lake Village, N. H.

COLLECTING BUTTERFLIES.

BY R. A. MEERS.

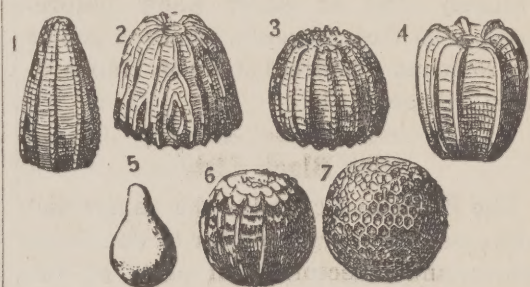
Man is naturally a hunter, and a boy is a great deal more so. It too frequently happens, however, that the object of pursuit loses its charm upon being captured, and thus the chase results in the disappointment of the captor and the destruction of his victim. Among boys and girls alike, there seems to be a natural desire to possess every butterfly that crosses their path, and away they will scamper after the beautiful insect, cap or handkerchief in hand, until finally the poor little fluttering creature lies bruised or tattered in their palm, useless to the possessor and often incapable of further flight.

To the average boy or girl a butterfly is a butterfly simply. Few have any thought or knowledge of the beauty of most of these creatures of the air and sunshine. But were they the owners of a cabinet filled with specimens of the numerous varieties found in the butterfly family, they would prize them not alone as things of beauty but as joys forever. It is to aid such of my readers as wish to become owners and collectors of these charming insects that what I am about to tell them is written.

In the first place it will be well to determine what is a butterfly. A great many people have a very confused notion upon this subject, and are often at a loss to decide whether the insect they are admiring be a butterfly or a moth. In Class INSECTA, which includes all living creatures known as insects, is the order *Lepidoptera*, so called from the Greek words, *Lepis*, a scale, and *Pteris*, a wing, in allusion to the peculiar dust or scales with which the wings of all insects in this order are covered. The moths and butterflies are the principal members. Now the difference between a butterfly and a moth is sometimes not as great as we would suppose, for although, as a rule, the bodies of the moths are usually much larger in proportion to the wing area than are those of the butterflies, yet there are many exceptions, and the difference could not be relied on to determine many of the smaller forms of both insects. But there is one unvarying rule, and that is found in the shape of the antennae. Those of the butterfly are always terminated with some form of knob, those of the moth never being clubbed at the tip. The accompanying illustration shows three of the most common forms:



Having settled the question of identifying the butterfly, let us say a few words about its previous forms of existence. As does every kind of insect, the butterfly commences its life enclosed within a small egg, in most cases so minute that from 1,500 to 10,000 could be placed within the area of a square inch. The egg is placed by the parent upon the plant adapted for the food of the young insect, and most commonly upon the under side of a leaf, or in some place not liable to be seen by its enemies. The following cut shows the shapes of some of these eggs, largely magnified; and



- 1.—Pieris Brassicae (Garden White).
- 2.—Argynnis Lathonia (Fritillary).
- 3.—Hipparchia Thibonius (Large Heath).
- 4.—Vanessa Io (Peacock).
- 5.—Vanessa Polyphora (Tortoiseshell).
- 6.—Hipparchia Janira (Meadow Brown).
- 7.—Lasiommata Egeria (Wood Argus).

truly the butterfly cradle is not to be despised in point of beauty. How remarkable, too, is the instinct that prompts the maternal butterfly to thus deposit the egg where the natural food of her young is within stepping distance, and especially when we remember that she does not feed off the same food, but simply sips nectar from a few favorite flowers. These eggs are deposited at various seasons, and take from ten days to six months to hatch; and so exquisitely are they adapted for the protection of the life-germ within them, that they have been known to resist a cold equal to 40° below zero, and in tropical regions withstand a sun-heat of 160°, which would blister a man's hand. For a short time before the egg is hatched, the young caterpillar may be faintly seen through the semi-transparent shell, and when the time arrives for him to emerge he simply eats a hole in his cradle and crawls out. His first meal is generally made off his late prison, and then he sets to work in earnest upon the one great business of his life—eating. And there is his food all about him, and such good use does he make of his time and opportunities that

in the course of a month he will have increased to about ten thousand times his original weight, and have consumed about forty thousand times that weight of food. Think of that, ye gluttons, and wish you were a caterpillar. No work, no school; no waiting for breakfast until the kettle boils—simply to wake up and commence eating. No measles, or whooping-cough; no cutting or shedding of teeth; no care or trouble—yes, there are few spells of sickness that assault the caterpillar. His life is not one uninterrupted banquet. Several times it becomes necessary that he should change his skin. Such unremitting voracity causes his body to outgrow the clothes he wears, and he has to get out of his skin to give himself a chance to expand. When the time for this arrives, he feels dejected and loses his appetite, and crawls away to some secluded spot, where, after several violent contortions, he succeeds in splitting his coat down the back, and in time gets entirely out of it. Not only his outer skin is thus shed, but even the lining of his digestive passages and of the larger breathing tubes. When all this is accomplished, and he has made a sort of preliminary lunch by eating his discarded garments, he returns to his vegetable diet, and makes up for the time lost by a vigorous renewal of his feeding. This moulting, as it is called, is repeated from three to six times, and finally, having attained the limit of his growth, he retires to some convenient and suitable spot, and attaching himself thereto, slips off his skin, and with it his legs and his jaws, for which he has no further use, and appears as a chrysalis, in which state he passes a certain time, in a condition that seems to be neither life nor death, but rather like a form of prolonged sleep. The duration of the chrysalis state appears to depend upon the season in which it is entered. If in the summer, and very warm, the period may not exceed a week; if in the fall, probably it will last the entire winter. Temperature has much to do with the length of time occupied by the chrysalis state, for experiment has demonstrated that it may be prolonged for two or three years by keeping the chrysalis at a temperature of from 32° to 40°; while chrysalides taken from outdoors into a hothouse in midwinter, have been known to assume the butterfly form in a week or ten days.

All perfect winged insects have six legs, but the caterpillar has sixteen, six of which are true legs, and ten imperfect ones, called "pro-legs," and which serve to assist the creature in maintaining its hold upon the plant. It is furnished also with jaws, which, however, open sideways, like a pair of pincers; a contrivance well adapted to its mode of feeding. Holding on to the leaf by its numerous legs, it reaches out its head as far as possible, and then takes bite after bite until its mouth is almost close to its front legs, when it again reaches out and cuts another swath.

The caterpillar has no real brain, but has a substitute in the nerve ganglia distributed along its length. Respiration is not performed as in the higher animals, by means of lungs or gills, but air tubes extend to every part of the body, the external openings of which are placed along the sides of the body, and are protected from dust by a perfect network of minute hairs.

Having followed the future butterfly through its infancy, and up to the period when it is safely encased in its chrysalis covering, we will now come to the last, and, to us, the most interesting phase of its existence. Within the case the butterfly lies, with all its parts and organs complete. The antennae are folded down alongside the body, the tongue, unrolled, forms a straight line between the legs. The wings, small and unexpanded, occupy a small space; the breathing-holes, or spiracles, are in a row on each side of the body.

On emerging from its chrysalis shell, which parts readily in several places, the butterfly crawls slowly to a point where it can hang back downward, and the miniature wings are allowed to droop. Soon the fluids from the body are forced into the wings, which gradually expand, until in about an hour they have attained their perfect development. The whole body is covered with a fine down, the wings with beautiful carved scales. The shape of a few of them is shown below:



The eyes of the butterfly are compound, occupying a position on each side of the head in a large hemisphere, each lens being six-sided like a honeycomb. More

than two thousand have been counted in one eye. There are also two simple eyes on the top of the head, but they are so enveloped in down as to be apparently useless. The two antennae occupy a prominent position on the forehead, as they gently wave to and fro as the creature is at rest. They are supposed to be the seat of some subtle and powerful sense, of the nature of which we are at present ignorant; but they are certainly indispensable to the exercise of volition or motion, as the insect is utterly helpless when deprived of them. The long and delicate tongue or sucker, usually rolled up, is a beautiful piece of mechanism, being composed of two parts, which can be opened and closed throughout its entire length. Through this fine, hair-like tube the butterfly has to suck all the food which it needs.

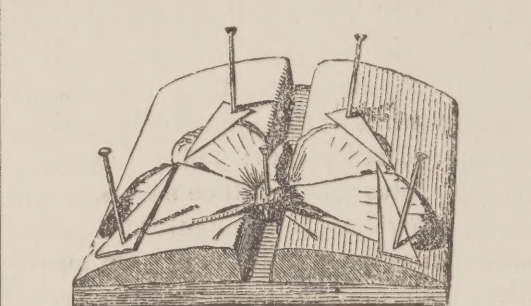
The butterfly has six legs, situate on the central portion of the body, or thorax, as it is called. In some species, however, the front pair are very small, and the observer might at first imagine there were but four.

The butterfly is entirely incapable of inflicting any wound, as it possesses neither teeth, mouth, sting, nor any kind of offensive or defensive weapon. It may be handled with perfect impunity, so far as any ill effect to the handler is concerned, the only damage possible by such handling will be to the beauty of the insect. And few are aware of the beauty of some of these lovely insects. I have heard people remark, on seeing my own small collection, that they had no idea there were so many beautiful butterflies.

And this brings us back to the object with which we started—the collection and classification of butterflies. A few things are necessary before we set out upon our journey. And as we propose to accomplish our object at as small an expenditure of money as possible, I will tell you how I made my outfit. In the first place a net is necessary to capture our lively game. Take a piece of brass or common telegraph wire, which is just about the right thickness, bend it around a small keg or bucket, so as to make a ring a foot in



diameter, carefully twist the wire to preserve the ring shape, and then of the ends make a spiral large enough for the end of a walking-stick to twist into. Then, of white or green mosquito netting, make a bag a foot deep to fit your ring, sew it carefully to the wire, and your net is complete. This you can twist on or off your walking-stick at pleasure. Then procure a few thin wood or stiff card boxes, and upon bottom and sides glue or paste pieces of cork (common corks cut into slices a quarter of an inch thick will do), and with a paper of pins, your field outfit is complete. For home use you will require a setting-board, which may be made of pine, with a groove, or a series of them of different sizes, as shown in the illustration, which, however, repre-



sents a board with cork strips fastened on and beveled, which are not necessary; a few dozen small triangular pieces of cardboard to hold the wings in place until the insect has dried; also a small cabinet, with ten or a dozen shallow drawers; or you may use a box, or make or have made some trays to fit into it. There must be space allowed for cork bottom, which may be either of sheet cork, or of slices cut from ordinary wine bottle corks, securely fastened to the bottom of drawer or tray. Into these compartments pin the butterflies, putting the various members of each family together, and either in front or behind each the name of the insect, written on small slips of card, and pinned down. I will give the names as I describe the various species on a future occasion. At the four corners of each tray glue a piece of wood or cardboard, so as to make a triangular space about an inch in diameter, in which a piece of gum camphor must be placed. This is necessary to protect your collection from the incursions of mites or other insects which would destroy your butterflies. Ten cents' worth of camphor will supply your needs, for a year or two.

Your cabinet may be a small affair to start with, and can be made to grow with the increase of your collection. The great trouble with most beginners is that their ambition outruns their discretion. It is much the safest way to ignore the advice of dealers in these outfits, and when your collection outgrows your facil-

ities, the chances are it will be worth all you can afford to spend upon it.

Armed with your field equipment, and remembering that the average butterfly will not face a north or a northeast wind, and does not travel much on a cloudy or a very windy day, start out for a ramble over field and pasture, searching every sunny nook in wood or by wayside, and, when you espy your game, softly approach to within striking distance, when a swift curve of the net will generally capture the insect. After striking, tilt the net sideways, so that the bag by closing together may hold your victim, and then carefully take it from the net, lest it escape you or you rub off its scales. On being captured within the net, the insect invariably closes its wings. When in that position, either before or after removal from the net, give it a sharp pinch on the thorax, under the wings, which will immediately kill it. Then pass a pin through the thorax from above, and stick the point into the cork lining of your collecting box. When you reach home you can arrange it as shown in the engraving above. In the next chapter I will describe some of the butterflies found in May and June.

(To be continued.)

The Oologist's Directory.

Mr. Charles P. Wilcomb has in preparation the Oologist's Directory, which will contain the names and addresses of collectors of Bird's Eggs in all parts of the world. One in this latitude can add but few specimens to his collection during the winter months except by exchanging his duplicates with his brother collectors. As the Directory will contain the addresses of at least a thousand collectors, it must be a valuable book for oologists. It will be published by John M. Hubbard, uniform in size with "The Stamp Collectors of the World."

A few advertisements will be inserted at 50c. per inch; \$6 per page, (14 inches). Length of columns 7 inches; width 13 ems pica, 2 columns to the page. 1000 copies will be issued and will retail for 10 cents each. Every egg collector is requested to send his name and address on a postal and dealers to send their advertisements to Charles P. Wilcomb, Lake Village, N. H.

The Stamp Dealers of the World.

We have just issued the Stamp Dealers of the World, containing the addresses of over 600 stamp dealers in all parts of the world. The list is as complete as it is possible to make it, and contains 29 pages and cover and is very valuable to both dealer and collector. Price, post free, 10 cents, or three for 25 cents. Address, John M. Hubbard, Publisher, Lake Village, N. H.

The World Stamp Album.

The World Stamp Album contains 84 pages, size 6x8 1-2 inches, each page ruled to hold 30 stamps, making a total space for 2,520 stamps. It is printed on heavy tinted book paper, and is a fine album for any collector having less than 2,000 varieties. Price, post free, 28 cents. Address, John M. Hubbard, Publisher, Lake Village, N. H.

THE CURIOSITY WORLD.

THE CURIOSITY WORLD is an illustrated monthly journal containing four pages, twenty columns, each column about 17 inches long, well filled with interesting matter for all classes of collectors.

THE WORLD is printed on 50 lb., book paper, and contains three times as much interesting reading as the average Stamp or Coin Journal. The proprietor has just purchased a new \$500 printing office—which is pretty good evidence that the WORLD has come to stay—and will hereafter publish the paper himself instead of having the work done in an out of town office. The WORLD is devoted to Stamps, Coins, Eggs, Autographs, Indian Relics and all branches of Natural History. It also has an Exchange department in which exchange notices are inserted for subscribers only, free of charge. The editorial department is under the management of the well known author, Mr. H. J. Miron, and Mr. L. W. Durbin has charge of the department of New Issues, assisted by an able corps of the best writers in the United States and Europe. The WORLD costs but 25 cents per year—12 numbers—but the subscription price will soon be raised to 50 cents per year so all who have not subscribed should take advantage of our present low rates. Our advertising rates are 10 cents per line for one insertion, 30 cents per line for four insertions; \$1 per inch for one insertion, \$3 per inch for four insertions. TERMS: Cash in advance.

JOHN M. HUBBARD, PUBLISHER,

LAKE VILLAGE, N. H.

THE CURIOSITY WORLD,

H. J. MIRON, Editor.

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JOHN M. HUBBARD, PUBLISHER,
LAKE VILLAGE, N. H.

Entered at the post office at Lake Village, N. H., as Second Class Matter.

NOVEMBER, 1886.

OUR AGENTS.

W. A. Tuck, Box 602, Nashua, N. H.
Charles P. Wilcomb, Lake Village, N. H.
Geo. H. Richmond, 5 Beekman St. New York.

What country is acienlmonstpt?

When is a stamp like iron? When it is forged.

Gold is being mined in large quantities in Alaska.

The government has issued square stamped envelopes.

Queen Victoria is an enthusiastic collector of autographs.

Philatelic Reveries is the name of a new book to be issued shortly.

The *Halifax Philatelist* is a new paper published by S. DeWolfe.

Philip La Tourret has sold his splendid collection of U. S. Locals.

Spain has issued 220 adhesive stamps and the United States 179.

J. B. Campbell, Jr., has removed from Atlanta to Milledgeville, Ga.

The Japanese government intends to substitute silver for paper money.

Specie payment was suspended in the U. S. in 1861 and resumed in 1879.

Alfred B. Osgoodby of Buffalo, N. Y., is about to publish a Philatelic journal.

E. R. Hasbrouck of Newburgh, N. Y., will shortly issue the *Monthly Advertiser*.

Frank L. Willcutt of Cleveland, Ohio, is about to publish the Ideal Tag Album.

The *Philatelic Advocate* is a new one, published by B. M. Wilson, of Philadelphia.

Fort Madison Iowa, rejoices in the *Young Barbarian*, a new semi-monthly paper.

Which is the best Stamp paper published in the United States? Buwudoahresbriso yidltr.

The portrait of Queen Victoria of England adorns 960 postage and revenue stamps.

The first Confederate Provisional stamp was issued in Madison, Florida, in December 1861.

Moses B. Gordon found an excellent chisel on his farm at Weirs, N. H., recently.

The San Francisco mint has a coining capacity about twice that of the Philadelphia mint.

We have seen the prospectus of the *Texas Philatelist*, but haven't seen the paper as yet.

A publisher advertises a "beautiful paper devoted to Philately." We should like to gaze on it.

The British Museum possesses the oldest almanac in the world. It is over 3,000 years old.

An exchange is of the opinion that gold grows. It don't seem to grow very large in our pockets.

Geo. H. Richmond of Brooklyn, N. Y., is about to publish a directory of the Philatelic press.

Now is the time to subscribe. After January 1st., our subscription price will be 50 cents per year.

The first part of the Cist collection of autographs recently sold in New York brought over \$8,000.

W. L. Emory, formerly publisher of the *New England Philatelist* is now in a Naval academy in Maryland.

A collector wants to know what to do with his counterfeit stamps. Put them in the fire, by all means.

The coinage of the United States mints in August was \$2,776,000 in silver coin and \$2,220,000 in gold.

The CURIOSITY WORLD gives more reading matter than any other 25 cent Curiosity paper published.

In 1864 \$100 in gold was worth \$285 in U. S paper money and no one knows how much in Confederate money.

Every post office in the country is required to keep posted in a conspicuous place, the Oleomargarine law.

The *Science Series*, a weekly magazine of Natural Science is being published by H. M. Downs, of Rutland, Vt.

To every one sending us a club of four subscribers to the *World* and \$1, we will send she paper one year free.

Alligator's eggs are often classed in with bird's eggs. It strikes us that an alligator must be a very rare bird.

W. F. Barden of North Attleboro Mass., is about to publish a book called the *Philatelic Press and Advertiser*.

It is said the "Bad Lands" of Dakota owe their origin to the burning of the coal deposits that once existed there.

The *California Collector*, a new stamp paper has just appeared. It is published by Charles E. Rankin, San Francisco.

Owen Wilcomb has found a half bushel of Indian arrow heads, spears and pottery at Weirs, N. H., during the past summer.

It is said a Swallow will swallow 600 flies in a single day. We are glad our swallow is not so large as the Swallow's.

It is said the real hereditary sin of human nature is indolence, and he who conquors indolence will conquer all the rest.

The first local post in the vicinity of New York was from Jamaica, Long Island to the ferry in Brooklyn and then to New York.

C. H. Mekeel of the P. J. of A., was summoned to St. Paul, Minn., as witness in the trial of Horace C. Jones alias F. Stahl.

The *Museum Bulletin*, published by C. P. Wilcomb of this place is a neat sheet devoted to Stamps, Coins and Indian Relics.

After January 1st., 1887 the subscription price of this paper will be 50 cents per year. Subscribe now and save a quarter by so doing.

There has been a new issue of the letter sheet envelope. On the first issue the perforation on the top was 12, and the second is 6.

The probabilities are that the new \$600 Oleomargarine stamp will be very conspicuous by their absence in the majority of collections.

The petrified skeleton of a whale has been discovered on the mountains in Monterey county, California, over 3,000 feet above the level of the sea.

There is an island in the Pacific ocean containing about three acres. The surface is nearly covered with Sea Gulls, Shaggs and the Salt Water Duck and their eggs.

Jenny Lind, the famous Swedish singer made her first appearance in the United States at Castle Garden, N. Y., Sept., 11, 1850, under the management of the equally famous P. T. Barnum.

Collectors should remember that if they do not subscribe to this paper before January 1st, it will cost them 50c. to do so, while if they subscribe at once, it will cost them but a quarter.

The buzzing and humming sounds produced by winged insects when flying, are not vocal sounds. They result from sonorous undulations imparted to the air by the flapping of their wings.

We are willing to give every Curiosity Collector a sample copy of this paper, and only one. We keep a record of every sample copy sent out, and if you want to see us again, you must subscribe.

At a recent sale in New York, Thomas Lynch Jr.'s autograph was sold for \$210; Breton Gwinnett's for \$185; Lewis Morris' for \$85; Napoleon Bonaparte's for \$60 and Richard Stockton's \$50.

When flying, the wings of a gnat cause vibrations at the rate of 15,000 times per second, producing a note the pitch of which is over two octaves above the highest note of a seven octave piano.

A book of nine hundred pages contains 1,275,943 ems, and the composition and make up, alone, is \$829.37, or an average of about 65 cents per thousand ems for the type in chases ready for the press.

While digging post holes on Emery's shore, Lake Massabesic recently, Solomon Thompson found twelve perfect Indian Spear heads. The largest one was about four inches long and two inches wide.

The largest book in the world is now being published in England. It will be four times as large as Webster's Dictionary and contain over 8,000 pages, and it will be the ideal dictionary of the English language.

Confederate Money.

Since the downfall of the Southern Confederacy Confederate money has been growing more valuable each year, and any one desiring a few specimens should procure them at once. We have a small stock of Confederate bills, which we are selling at 10 cents each, or three varieties for 25 cents. Address, John M. Hubbard, Lake Village, N. H.

It is said that the Navajo Indians never scalp their victims, therefore, when we get ready to be massacred we shall surely go into Navajo territory and give them the job. We always had a particular liking for our scalp.

It is said that a gold nugget worth \$575 was found on the main street in Auburn, Cal., after a heavy rain. The nuggets we find kicking around loose in this part of the country after a shower are usually in the shape of *mud worms*.

In an old fashioned desk recently sold at auction in a small Pennsylvania town, the purchaser discovered a secret drawer containing a half eagle, ten silver dollars, one dime, a 1793 cent, two of 1794, five of 1798, some papers of 1799 and a silver spoon.

For only 25 cents we will send post free to any address, one copy each of the "Black List," "Stamp Dealers of the World" and "Stamps, How to Buy and Sell." Every collector should own a set of these books, and now is the time to buy it.

An exchange says: "A pickerel was caught in a cornfield in the Rock River (Ill.) bottom, while engaged in husking corn." We never saw a pickerel "husking corn," but should think it would be quite a sight, especially if he happened to get a "red ear."

On Nov. 22 Bangs & Co., sold at their auction rooms in New York, the collection of H. F. Haines, of Elizabeth, N. J., consisting of coins, paper money, stamps, autographs and other curiosities. The collection was catalogued by David Proskey, of Paterson, N. J.

We recently received from a man down Georgia an 1853 quarter with the arrows and rays rubbed off. People think they can pull the wool over a dealer's eyes, but one who understands his business can detect a fraud as quick as he can tell the difference between a twenty dollar gold piece and a five cent nickel.

One of our exchanges devotes a whole column to growling about subscriptions not coming in fast enough, but in the November number he does not give as much reading as is on *one page* of the CURIOSITY WORLD, still he charges 50 cents per year for his publication. Our advice would be to stop growling and give more reading matter.

OBITUARY.

"The untimely death of Lewis Morton Hamlen, son of Mr. George L. Hamlen, which took place Saturday forenoon was a sad event. His age was but 21 years and he cast his first vote at the September election. His illness began last June when he severely bruised his foot in jumping from a window. Shortly afterwards an insidious cough attacked him, which settled into quick consumption. His death was unexpected as he was able to be on the street early in the week. The deceased was employed some four years in Fowler & Hamlen's dry goods store, and was much esteemed by his associates."—Augusta, Me., *Journal*, Nov., 8.

Mr. Hamlen published the *Capital City Philatelist* nearly two years, and realizing that he could never get well, sold it out a few days before his death. He was a member of the New England Philatelic Union, and his magazine was chosen as the official organ, without a dissenting voice. We have had more or less dealings with Mr. Hamlen during the last two years, and always found him as square as a brick, and as honest as the day is long. By his death his parents lose a dutiful son, his friends a loving associate, and the Philatelic Press Association a member whose place it will be hard to fill. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved parents and friends, and trust we shall all meet their loved one in the upper and better Kingdom, the world without end.

California Gold.

California gold bangles are all the rage, now, for pins, bracelets, and rings. We have just received a large stock direct from San Francisco, Cal., and can furnish them at the following prices: Quar. dol. size, 28 cents; half dol. size, 56 cents, either round or octagon, post free. John M. Hubbard, Lake Village, N. H.

Dr. Geo. Baur, one of the professors of Peabody Museum, Yale, had an unpleasant experience with an ostrich egg. There were three eggs sent the Museum from Cape Town, Nov. 14, 1885, but the vessel on which they were shipped was wrecked and they did not reach their destination till Nov. 19 the present year. Dr. Baur opened two of the eggs and removed their contents successfully and then tackled the third which weighed over three pounds and was nearly nineteen inches in circumference. As soon as his drill had penetrated the shell, the egg exploded, knocking the professor down and shaking the building. The egg fermented during its long journey, which generated a powerful gas which exploded the instant it was reached by air.

New Issues.

BY L. W. DURBIN.

BELGIUM.—The stamp and inscriptions on the 5 centime card are now printed in dark green.

GAMBIA.—The colors of the 3 d., 6 d. and 1 shilling stamps have been changed to gray, green and violet respectively.

MARTINIQUE.—There are two varieties of the provisional stamp, "5" and "5c." surcharged on 20c.

ROUMANIA.—The 25 bani, blue, of the new type is now in use.

ST. CHRISTOPHER.—There is a 1 shilling lilac of the new type now in use.

ST. LUCIA.—There is a 3 penny stamp of the current type printed in two colors, purple and green.

SWEDEN.—The current stamps are to have a posthorn surcharged in blue on the back. Thus far the 4, 10, 20 and 30 ore have been thus treated.

VICTORIA.—A 5 d. blue of the new type has made its appearance. The wrappers have come over printed in buff and pale blue paper as well as white.

Dealers are offering two cents each for used special delivery stamps.

October 29th, the Board of Officers of the American Philatelic Association appointed the following officers:

Librarian, E. D. Kline, Toledo, Ohio.
Exchange Superintendent, E. B. Hanes, 45 Hammond St., Providence, R. I.
Purchasing Agent, Theo. F. Cuno, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Official Editor, W. R. Frazer, Altoona, Pa.

Trustees: E. B. Sterling, Trenton, N. J.; Wm. v. d. Wettern, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; J. C. Feldwisch, Denver, Col.

OUR REVIEW TABLE.

We have received from W. H. Warner & Bro., Medalists, of Philadelphia, Pa., an excellent medal of Liberty Enlightening the World. It is in white metal and is fully up to the standard of this well-known firm. Every collector should possess a specimen of this beautiful medal.

We have received from George E. Fownes, 134 Park Row, New York, Medalists, an elegant bronze medal struck in commemoration of the dedication of the Soldiers and Sailor's Memorial Arch, at Hartford, Conn., September 17, 1886. Also the justly celebrated Albany, N. Y., Bi-Centennial medal in white metal. Both of these medals are finely executed and among the best we ever saw, and they are surely a big addition to any collection. See adv. in another column.

Through the kindness of Mr. George H. Richmond we have received a copy each of Scott's Standard Stamp Catalogue, Gold and Silver, and Copper coin catalogues. The stamp catalogue contains over 200 pages and more than 2000 illustrations of stamps. The gold and silver coin catalogue contains 84 pages and more than 700 illustrations. The copper coin catalogue contains 64 pages and nearly 500 illustrations of copper coins. Each catalogue contains the prices at which every article mentioned therein can be purchased of the publishers, and each book retails for 25 cents. The Scott Stamp and Coin Co., are the largest curiosity dealers and publishers in the world. Their address is 721 Broadway, New York. See adv.

Clark's Centennial Express.

BY F. H. LUCAS.

In the year 1876, Mr. H. T. Clark, then running a stage line between Sidney, Neb., and Deadwood, Dakota, conceived the idea of establishing a mail route connected with his stage line. The first stamps issued were made by printing on the centennial envelope, 3 cent green, the following, in the upper left hand corner:

"Clark's Centennial Mail Express, to the Black Hills, via Sidney Short Route. Over the new 61 Span Truss Bridge across Platte River, 40 miles north of Sidney. Carried daily by the Sidney and Black Hills Stage Co. Send all mail care H. T. Clark, Sidney, Neb. Postage, 10c." And then in lower left hand corner, "Care H. T. Clark, Sidney, Neb."

As there were only a few of these issued the supply was soon exhausted, and a new supply was issued on same 3 cent green centennial envelope, with the following in the upper left hand corner: "Sidney Short Route. Clark's Centennial Express to the Black Hills. In consideration of the 10 cents paid for this envelope, and of payment its possession bears evidence, the undersigned agrees to carry it from the Union Pacific Railroad, at Sidney, Neb., to Custer City and Deadwood, Dak. (and such other places as his route may supply,) or from above places to the Union Pacific Railroad, at Sidney, without additional charge. H. T. Clark."

As there was very little mail going out that way in those days, the scheme soon fell through, and the stamps were no longer issued. The writer has the two varieties in his collection, and also a number of duplicates of the second. This short sketch was obtained from Mr. H. T. Clark, personally, as were also the stamps above described.—*Stamp World*.

THE

December

— ISSUE OF —

THE CURIOSITY WORLD

WILL BE

5000 COPIES.

ADVERTISING RATES;

10 cents per line for one insertion; 30 cents per line for four insertions; \$1 per inch for one insertion; \$3 per inch for four insertions.

Copy must reach us not later than the 15th of the month to insure insertion in the next issue.



WANTED

Old Coins, Indian Relics and anything suitable for Museum or the Cabinet.
C. P. WILCOMB, Lake Village, N. H.

THE IDEAL SETS OF STAMPS,

(FOR SALE BY)

JOHN M. HUBBARD,
Lake Village, N. H.

USED SETS.

COUNTRY.	PRICE.
Austria, Telegraph, 8 var comp.	\$ 15
Bavaria, 70, 7 var.	05
Bolivar, 79, 4 var complete,	35
Brazil, '50-'85, 15 var	29
Bulgaria, 7 var	39
Cape of Good Hope, 1-2d to 5s 10 var.	15
Chili, 77-'81, 6 var.	06
Denmark, '75, 10 var. complete,	30
Egypt, 79, 8 var.	75
Guadeloupe, unpaid, '85, 7 var. comp.	15
Guatemala, '81, 5 var. comp.	15
Holland, '97, 8 var. comp.	07
Holland, unpaid, 5 & 10c.	15
Honduras, 78, 5 var.	35
Hong Kong, 15 var.	95
Hungary, '75, 5 var. comp.	19
India service, 5 var.	10
Italy, Emanuel, 12 var.	15
Segnataste, 10 var.	05
surcharged, 2c, 8 var. comp.	15
Jamaica, '58-'73, 7 var. comp.	39
Japan, 12 var.	29
Mexico, '74, 7 var. complete,	49
'84, 11 var. 1c to 50c.	30
15 var.	15
Norway, '72, 6 var. comp.	15
Persia, 15 var.	65
St. Domingo, '81, 6 var.	35
'81, 9 var. comp.	1 09
Envy, 7 var.	05
Salvador, '97, 4 var. comp.	30
Strait Settlements, 12 var.	06
Sweden, '72, 11 var.	15
official, 10 var.	20
" 11 var. complete,	20
Losen, 10 var. complete,	15
Switzerland, unpaid, 7 var.	25
Transvaal, '99, 5 var. complete,	22
U. S. of Columbia, '81, 5 var. comp.	15
10 var.	22

UNUSED SETS.

Alsace and Lorraine, inverted type reset,	25
7 var. complete,	15
Baden, '92, 6 var. inc. 30 kr	25
Land Post, 3 var. complete,	19
Envy, '92, 3 var.	25
Bavaria, 70, 7 var. complete,	11
Return Letter, 6 var. complete,	19
Retour-brief, 8 var	15
Unpaid, 1 & 3 kr	06
Bergedorf, 5 var.	19
Rhopal, '81, 5 var. comp	65
Bhore, 2 var. complete,	25
Bolivar, '80, 4 var	1 09
Bremen 6 var complete	49
Cape Verde 7 var 5r to 100r	05
9 var 5r to 500r	2 09
China '85 3 var complete	39
Congo 4 var	49
Corea 5 var complete	69
Corrientes '61-'75 4 var complete	1 00
Costa Rica '84 4 var	59
Official 5 var	1 25
Cuba '97 4 var complete	49
68 4 var	49
Danube Steam Nav Co 4 var complete	15
German Empire 11 var	69
Guamcaste 3 var complete	1 09
Guatemala '71 3 var	25
'75 4 var complete	99
'78 " " "	08
Envy & wrapper cut square 4 var complete	39
Hamburg 10 var	29
Envy 7 var complete	10
Helligoland '67 8 var	16
20 var	49
wrappers 3 var complete	19
Honduras '95, 2 var complete	15
Italy '55 3 var	75
Japan '71 4 var	69
Macao 7 var 5r to 100r	75
Mexico '64 Eng 4 var complete	1 00
Porte de Mar black 7 var colored 6 var complete	59
Monaco 9 var 1c to 1f	1 09
Naples head 7 var	39
8 var	65
Nepaul 3 var	25
Nowanagur 1 2 & 3 doers	25
Porto Rico '82 1-2 to 8m 6 var	05
Persia official 4 var complete	10
Rajppeepla letter sheets 3 var	12
Romagna, 5 var.	39
Roman States '68 7 var complete	69
Roumania '66 3 var complete	09
San Domingo '79 4 var complete	59
Salvador '67 " "	49
4 var	20
8 var complete	09
Sardinia 6 var	05
12 var	95
Saxony arms 5 var	15
Servia '68 7 var	69
Shanghai '84 5 var complete	69
Siam 5 var complete	55
Spain official 4 var complete	49
Switzerland "Ausser Kurs" 10 var complete	19
Thurn & Taxis 14 var	35
Transvaal '99 5 var complete	49

(Continued from first page.)

however, that there are from six to ten originals, one being in the Mint Cabinet at Philadelphia and the rest are in the hands of numismatists in the United States. Of the restrikes there are two in the Mint Cabinet at Philadelphia, one in Liverpool, one in Paris, one in Berlin and the rest are in the cabinets of collectors in the United States. There are plenty of counterfeit and altered dates of this dollar, however, but a genuine 1804 dollar is known by the proximity of the upper left-hand point of the star to the top of the letter Y in "Liberty." In the altered dates this discrepancy will be readily noticed and on the reverse the position of the legend, eagle's claws, etc., are slightly different from the genuine. The counterfeit dollars are easily detected as their edges are not lettered and they lack the ring of a genuine coin. Coin dealers offer from \$200 to \$600 for a genuine specimen, but the last one sold at auction brought \$1,000.

From 1805 to 1835 inclusive there were no dollars coined. In 1836 Christian Go-



brecht made a new design for the silver dollar and 1000 pieces were coined the same year. On the obverse the Goddess of Liberty appears, seated. She is looking over her right shoulder towards the observer's left. With her left hand she grasps a liberty pole which is surmounted by a cap, and her right hand holding a scroll inscribed "LIBERTY" rests on the U. S. shield. Date below, "C. Gobrecht P" on the base of the support. Reverse: an eagle, volant. Above and be-



neath him are twenty-six stars representing twenty-six states, although the Union at that time contained but twenty-five states. Legend: "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. ONE DOLLAR." One thousand Dollars of the above described pattern were issued bearing the date 1836, also eighteen others having "C. Gobrecht" in the field above the date instead of upon the support. These latter are very rare. Another very rare type has no stars on the reverse.

No dollars were coined in 1837 but in 1838 the coinage was resumed. The design on the 1838 dollar differs from the issue of



1836, having on the obverse thirteen stars around the figure of Liberty, seven of which are toward her right hand, one between the head and cap on the pole, and five toward her left hand. On the reverse the stars are omitted, thus leaving the field surrounding the eagle plain. The



same design was continued in 1839 but the issue, although larger than that of 1838, was quite small.

The obverse design of the 1838 Dollar continued until 1873. The reverse, however, was changed in 1840. The eagle is displayed; it has upon its breast the U. S. shield. In the right talon is an olive branch and in the left three arrows. Legend: "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. ONE DOLLAR." This design of reverse was continued until 1866 when a scroll inscribed "IN GOD WE TRUST," was placed



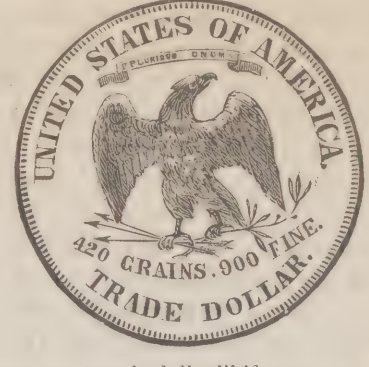
above the eagle. No further change was made until 1873.



The Coinage Act of 1873 discontinued the Standard Dollar and adopted the Trade Dollar. Seven patterns were made and submitted to Congress for them to select from. They chose the following design: Obverse: A giantess representing the Goddess of Liberty looking towards the observer's left, is seated on a bale of cotton. A sheaf of wheat also seems to assist in supporting her. Her left hand grasps a scroll inscribed "LIBERTY." The right hand holds an olive branch which she is apparently offering someone. On the base is the motto: "IN GOD WE TRUST."



There are four stars facing, two between the head and the olive branch and seven are behind. Reverse: An eagle displayed rampant. The right talon grasps three arrows and the left a branch which we are not enough of a botanist to explain. In a scroll above the head of the eagle is inscribed: "E. PLURIBUS UNUM." Legend: "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TRADE DOLLAR. 420 GRAINS, 900 FINE." Trade Dollars were coined from 1873 to 1884, inclusive. From 1879 to 1884 they were issued with collector's proof sets and not coined for general circulation.



FAREWELL "Trade dollar!" if so soon you're done for, We wonder what on earth you was begun for. You had quite a "check," nay, a brassy grace, To palm yourself on traders at your face. Out upon such injustice! 'avaunt, imposter, hence! You came to us a "dollar," and stuck us fifteen cents.

—[E. Locke Mason.]

In 1878 the Standard or Bland Dollar was adopted. On the obverse is a classic head, said to be taken from a young lady in Philadelphia, facing to the observer's left. The hair is banded, curled and tied with a band inscribed "LIBERTY," with a wreath of cereals around it and a cap. Above, "E. PLURIBUS UNUM." Date below. Seven stars are facing and six behind. Reverse: An eagle with enormous wings uplifted; olive branch in the right talon and three arrows in the left. Above the eagle's head is the motto: "IN GOD WE TRUST." Below and at the sides of the eagle are two half wreaths fastened with a ribbon. "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA," and "ONE DOLLAR," are separated by two stars.

[Our next issue will contain the History of the U. S. Silver Half Dollars, Quarter Dollars, Twenty, Ten, Five and Three cent pieces, with about 36 illustrations. —Ed.]

Nitro-glycerine was discovered in 1847 by Sobrero, a student in a Paris laboratory. It remained simply an object of scientific interest until 1864 when it began to be used for blasting. It is a compound produced by the action of a mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerine at low temperatures. It is a light yellow oily liquid, is inodorous, but has a sweet, pungent taste. Place a single drop on the back of your tongue and you will have a headache and backache for several hours.

Of the newspapers in the United States, three are devoted to the silk-worm, six to the honey bee and not less than thirty-two to poultry. The dentists have eighteen journals, the phonographers nine and the deaf and dumb and blind nineteen. There are three publications devoted exclusively to philately and one to the terpsichorean art. The prohibitionists have one hundred and twenty-nine organs to the liquor dealers eight. The woman suffragists have seven, the candy makers three. Gastronomy is represented by three papers, gas by two. There are about six hundred newspapers printed in German and forty-two in French. There is one Gaelic publication, one Hebrew, one Chinese and one in the Cherokee language. —[Inland Printer.]

If the Printer man thinks there are but three publications in the United States devoted to Philately, we should like to have him gaze on our file of exchanges.

Relics of pre-historic races have been found recently, made of copper, which were evidently applied to purposes for which people of the present century are compelled to use steel. No one knows how these ancient copper implements were hardened to the consistency of steel and it remains for some enterprising person of the present generation to discover this lost art.

Postage Stamp Albums.

For the beginner we know of no better stamp album than the "Ideal." It contains 72 pages, and space for 12 stamps to the page, making a total of 864 spaces for stamps. It is printed on 70 lb., tinted book paper, and is just the thing for those having a collection of less than 800 varieties, and for more advanced collectors to keep their duplicates in. Price, post free, 15 cents, or two for 25 cents. Address, John M. Hubbard, Publisher, Lake Village, N. H.

The Marseillaise.

Of all the airs which deserve to be termed national that of the French "Marseillaise" is without doubt, the most lively and exciting. "The sound of it," says Carlyle, "will make the blood tingle in men's veins, and whole armies and assemblages will sing it with eyes weeping and burning, with hearts defiant of death, despot, and devil." Even in times of peace and quietness it is impossible to listen to its animating strains without experiencing a certain thrill, and its effects on an impetuous people in the troublesome times of the past may be readily imagined. Such was its power upon the French that it was at one time forbidden to be played or sung, and the prohibition extended until 1871 when the Minister of War issued a circular authorizing bands to play the tune at reviews and official ceremonies.

Knew a Good Dog.

It is to be feared that few living administrators of the law know the ways of dogs so well, or watch them so closely, as the late Mr. Justice Park. Sir Alan Park once interrupted an important trial by exclaiming testily, "I can stand this no longer. Take that dog out of court." A constable who caught the Judge's eye seized upon the first dog he saw, and proceeded, as he thought, to carry out the judicial order. "No, no," said his lordship, "not that dog. I have had my eye upon that dog throughout the day, and I will say that a better behaved little dog never entered court of justice." —[The Saturday Review.]

South Carolina Phosphates.

One hundred and fifty-one thousand nine hundred and ninety-six tons of phosphate rock were mined in South Carolina during the twelve months ending Aug. 31, 1885, or an increase of eleven thousand tons over the preceding year. The beds under the Coosan and Bull rivers, in Beaufort County, supply the larger portion of this amount, and are now more productive than the formerly famous fields for sea island cotton.

The Pittsburg Coal Field.

The amount of coal in the Pittsburg region is estimated by Professor Lesley, of the Pennsylvania Geological Survey, at 80,000,000,000 tons. About 11,000,000 tons are now taken annually from the bed, of which two-thirds are bituminous coal and one-third anthracite.

A New Eldorado.

A new gold country is said to have been discovered by a shipwrecked French sailor in Patagonia, between the Straits of Magellan and the river Gallegos. The man had collected from the sands a little fortune when taken off the coast by a steamer.

Snakes Destroying Gophers.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Even snakes have their uses. In California they destroy gophers; and ground-squirrels, and the local papers express the opinion that some varieties of snakes ought to be protected by law.

PERCHERON HORSES.



My recent importation of Percheron horses, together with my present stock of nearly 100 head, make one of the most desirable studs in this country to select from. All stock recorded, with pedigree, in Percheron Stud-Books of France and America. Took 27 prizes and gold medal at last two N. Y. State fairs. Send for Catalogue, Station Exchange, on Southern Central R. R. JOHN W. AKIN, Scipio, N. Y. Box 36.

Language of the Postage Stamp.

When a postage stamp has been placed upside down on the left corner of the envelope, it means "I love you;" on the same, crosswise, "my heart is another's;" straight up and down, "good bye;" upside down in the right hand corner, "write no more;" in the centre at the top, "yes" opposite, at the bottom, "no;" on the right hand corner, at a right angle, "do you love me?" in the left hand corner, "I hate you;" top corner on the right, "I wish your friendship;" bottom corner, on the left, "I seek your acquaintance;" on a line with the surname, "accept my love;" the same, upside down, "I am engaged;" at right angles in the same place, "I long to see you;" in the middle at the right hand edge, "write immediately"—to John M. Hubbard, Lake Village, N. H., and send 25 cents for a year's subscription to this paper.

"Will Uncle Samuel bear in mind, That Peggy Harvey's he will find In Northern end of Sucker State, Sleeping early, rising late. Making butter, with great care, Breathing damp Chicago air"— But she "gets there, just the same"— "If recollection has not blundered, She kicks the beam at just two hundred. P. S. Box (her ears) 22 (times)."

The Oologist's Directory.

Mr. Charles P. Wilcomb has in preparation the Oologist's Directory, which will contain the names and addresses of collectors of Bird's Eggs in all parts of the world. One in this latitude can add but few specimens to his collection during the winter months except by exchanging his duplicates with his brother collectors. As the Directory will contain the addresses of at least a thousand collectors, it must be a valuable book for oologists. It will be published by John M. Hubbard, uniform in size with "The Stamp Collectors of the World."

A few advertisements will be inserted at 50c. per inch; \$6 per page, (14 inches). Length of columns 7 inches; width 13 ems pica, 2 columns to the page. 1000 copies will be issued and will retail for 10 cents each. Every egg collector is requested to send his name and address on a postal and dealers to send their advertisements to Charles P. Wilcomb, Lake Village, N. H.

The Stamp Dealers of the World.

We have just issued the Stamp Dealers of the World, containing the addresses of over 600 stamp dealers in all parts of the world. The list is as complete as it is possible to make it, and contains 29 pages and cover and is very valuable to both dealer and collector. Price, post free, 10 cents, or three for 25 cents. Address, John M. Hubbard, Publisher, Lake Village, N. H.

The World Stamp Album.

The World Stamp Album contains 84 pages, size 6x8 1-2 inches, each page ruled to hold 30 stamps, making a total space for 2,520 stamps. It is printed on heavy tinted book paper, and is a fine album for any collector having less than 2,000 varieties. Price, post free, 28 cents. Address, John M. Hubbard, Publisher, Lake Village, N. H.

THE CURIOSITY WORLD.

THE CURIOSITY WORLD is an illustrated monthly journal containing four pages, twenty columns, each column about 17 inches long, well filled with interesting matter for all classes of collectors.

THE WORLD is printed on 50 lb., book paper, and contains three times as much interesting reading as the average Stamp or Coin Journal. The proprietor has just purchased a new \$500 printing office—which is pretty good evidence that the WORLD has come to stay—and will hereafter publish the paper himself instead of having the work done in an out of town office. The WORLD is devoted to Stamps, Coins, Eggs, Autographs, Indian Relics and all branches of Natural History. It also has an Exchange department in which exchange notices are inserted for subscribers only, free of charge. The editorial department is under the management of the well known author, Mr. H. J. Miron, and Mr. L. W. Durbin has charge of the department of New Issues, assisted by an able corps of the best writers in the United States and Europe. THE WORLD costs but 25 cents per year—12 numbers—but the subscription price will soon be raised to 50 cents per year so all who have not subscribed should take advantage of our present low rates. Our advertising rates are 10 cents per line for one insertion, 30 cents per line for four insertions; \$1 per inch for one insertion, \$3 per inch for four insertions. TERMS: Cash in advance.

JOHN M. HUBBARD, PUBLISHER, LAKE VILLAGE, N. H.

HUBBARD'S

INDIVIDUAL TIME BOOK,

M..... DR.									
To.....									
FOR WORK, AS FOLLOWS:									
Day of Week	Month	Day of Month	Year	No. Hours Worked	No. Hours Idle	No. Hours Sick	No. Hours Other	Total	Per Day
Mon									
Tue									
Wed									
Thu									
Fri									
Sat									
Total,									
When Paid.....									
Mon									
Tues									
Wed									
Thu									
Fri									
Sat									
Total,									
When Paid.....									

For Clerks, Printers, Railroad Men, Laborers, Mechanics, Mill Operatives Shop Hands and any one who works by the day or week. The above illustration is an exact fac simile of one page of the book. Each book contains space for eight month's time and costs only 5 cents. Agents can make from \$1 to \$5 per day selling these books. Sample dozen sent post-paid on receipt of 35 cents. Address,

JOHN M. HUBBARD, LAKE VILLAGE, N. H.

EVERYBODY

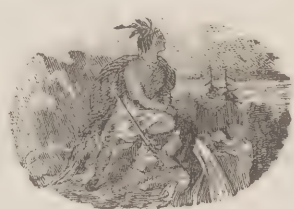
Knows there are many coins in circulation at the present time that are worth much more than their face value; but not one in a hundred knows what coins command a premium, or what they will bring if offered for sale. We have just issued the second edition of our Premium Coin Catalogue, thoroughly revised to date. It contains 16 pages, nearly 100 illustrations, and gives our buying prices of every American Gold, Silver and Copper coin worth over face value. Following are a few of the coins wanted, and the prices we pay, taken from our new Premium Coin Catalogue:

\$50 for a U. S. \$20 gold piece of 1849	1849
25 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1815
25 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1794
15 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1838
20 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1851
20 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1852
10 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1858
20 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1796
15 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1823
30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1827
3 " " " " " " " " " " " "	20c piece of 1877-78
25 " " " " " " " " " " " "	half dime, of 1802
3 " " " " " " " " " " " "	nickel cent of 1856
\$5 to \$25 each for copper cents of 1793, 1799 and 1804.	

A copy of this book should be in the hands of every one who handles money, as they can obtain premiums on coins that would otherwise be passed out in change. Price, 10 cents. For sale by all Newsdealers, Stationers and Booksellers, or will be sent post free by the publisher on receipt of price.

N. B. I wish to buy large or small collections of Coins and Stamps for cash.

JOHN M. HUBBARD, Lake Village, N. H.



WANTED TO BUY FOR CASH,

Indian Stone Relics from New England.

Coins, Relics, Natural History Specimens, and anything suitable for Museum or Cabinet bought or sold at market price.

C. P. WILCOMB, Lake Village, N. H.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

SAMPLE COPY OF

THE CURIOSITY WORLD,

Devoted to Stamps, Coins, Indian Relics, Birds' Eggs, Autographs, Postmarks, Tags, etc. 25 cents per year. JOHN M. HUBBARD, Publisher, Lake Village, N. H.

N. B. Publishers of papers having Stamp, Coin above 1 inch ad. to the value of \$3 at their regular rates and we will give in return, a 1 inch ad. in the WORLD, three months.

OLD COINS. Price list for 3 cent stamp, 13c prices paid. F. A. MORRE, Lewiston, Maine.

The Gem Stamp Album.

The majority of stamp collectors, especially beginners, prefer to invest what money they can in stamps, rather than in an album. We have just issued a new album, called the "Gem," which for neatness and cheapness is not beat in this country. It is printed on 50 lb., tinted, machine finished paper, and contains space for 600 stamps. Size, 6x8 inches. Price, post free, 11 cents, or three copies for 25 cents. Address, John M. Hubbard, Publisher, Lake Village, N. H.

The Curiosity World.

VOL. I.

LAKE VILLAGE, N. H., DECEMBER, 1886.

NO. 4.

CARDS.

E. A. HOLTON,
U. S. and Foreign Stamps,
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Over 6,000 varieties in stock. Every stamp warranted genuine.
Sheets on approval when A1 reference is given.
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G. B. CALMAN,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
POSTAGE STAMPS,
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Cheapest list in the world, sent free on application to dealers only. sept 1y

C. E. SHERMAN,
Lock Box 10, Hampton, Va.
1000 stamps, well assorted, 17c
500 " " " " " " " " 10c
100 " " " " " " " " 9c
Unused Heligoland Wrappers, var., complete, 10c
" Bavaria, 1870, 7 var., 10c
Orange States, 6 var., 15c
Agents wanted, at 25 per cent commission. Send 2c stamp for sheet and terms.

E. R. DURBOROW,
COLLECTOR AND DEALER IN
U. S. and Foreign Stamps, Stamp Albums, etc.
Solicits consignments of used stamps of all nations.
A first class selection on hand at all times. Stamps on approval to reliable parties. 25 Mexico, 35c. 10 U. S. Dept., 10c. 10 U. S. Local, 15c. 10 South Am., 10c.
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C. E. HASTINGS,
— DEALER IN —
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P. O. Box 509, HARTFORD, CONN.
Ceylon stamps a specialty. Agents wanted to sell approval sheets at 25 per cent commission. Good reference wanted.

KEYSTONE STAMP COMPANY,
Choice Approval Sheets
At 30 per cent. Commission.
Sent on receipt of stamp and good reference.
Box 200, Philadelphia, Penna.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO. LTD.
721 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Largest Stock of Stamps and Coins in the World.
Standard Stamp Catalogue, 200 pages, illustrated with 2000 engravings, 25c. Standard Copper Catalogue, illustrated, 25c. Standard Silver Catalogue, illustrated, 25c. Philatelist Album, 400 illustrations, board cover, 25c. cloth, 50c. International Album, with specially designed spaces for every stamp issued, board cover, \$1.50; cloth, \$2.50; also on heavy paper in various styles of binding, from \$5 to \$20.
APPROVAL SHEETS sent to responsible parties. AGENTS wanted everywhere. Our packets cannot be equalled in quality or price. Circulars free.
Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd, 721 Broadway, N. Y.

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U. S. & FOREIGN STAMPS,
— ♦ AND ♦ —
PHILATELIC GOODS.

Approval Sheets on good reference. 25 per cent. commission. Write what prices wanted.

Stamps by the packets,
Stamps by the sets,
Stamps singly.

1000 stamps 20c. My own importation.
Gem Stamp Album for 630 stamps, 11c. Ideal Album, 864 stamps, 15c. World Album, 2540 stamps 28c. Excelsior Album, board cover, 2000 stamps, 28c.
Scott's International Album, \$1.50 and \$2.50.
The Black List, Stamp Dealers of the World, Premium Coin List, Stamps, how to Buy and Sell, Hints on Insect Collecting, 10c. each, 3 for 25c. Gum paper 10c.

Send 2c. stamp for catalogue and exchange list.
Any one buying \$2 worth at one time before February next, I will give the CURIOSITY WORLD free for one year if you mention this paper.

NATURALIST'S SUPPLY DEPOT.
A full line of all goods required by Taxidermists, Oologists, and Naturalists.

Stuffed Birds,
Birds' Skins,
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Ostrich Eggs \$1.50.

Artificial Glass Eyes a Specialty.

— PUBLISHER OF THE —

Ornithologist

— [AND] —

Oologist.

A monthly magazine devoted to the study of Bird Life, their nests and eggs and the interests of Collecting Naturalists.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

FRANK B. WEBSTER,
409 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

"The Lost Cause."

[The following poem was found written on the back of a Confederate bill, after the close of the war. Its author is unknown, and very likely lies buried among the thousands of heroes who rest in unknown graves.—Ed.]

"Representing nothing on God's earth now,
And naught in the waters below it,
As the pledge of a nation that passed away,
Keep it dear friend, and show it.
Show it to those who will lend an ear
To the tale this trifle will tell,
Of liberty torn of a patriot's dream,
Of a storm-cradled nation that fell.
Too poor to possess the precious ores,
And too much of a stranger to borrow;
We issued to-day our 'promise to pay,'
And hoped to redeem on the morrow.
The days rolled on, and weeks became years,
But our coffers were empty still;
Gold was so scarce that the treasury quaked
If a dollar should drop in the till.
But the faith that was in us was strong indeed,
Though our poverty well we discerned;
And this little note represented the pay
That our suffering veterans earned.
They knew it had hardly a value in gold,
But as gold our soldiers received it,
It gazed in our eyes with a promise to pay,
And every true soldier believed it.
But our boys thought little of price or pay,
Or of bills that were over due;
We knew that if it bought our bread to-day
'Twas the best our poor country could do.
Keep it; it tells all our history o'er,
From the birth of the dream to the last;
Modest, and borne of the angel Hope,
Like our hope of success, it passed.

The Southern Confederacy.

There is no novel half so interesting and exciting to the American citizen as the history of the war between the North and South, during the years eighteen sixty-one to eighteen sixty-five. How well we remember the thrilling stories, told us by veterans who participated in the terrible conflict; we can almost repeat chapter after chapter of the history of the Rebellion, so many times have we read it, and it is more exciting and interesting each time we read it. We remember the causes that led to the war; we remember the fall of Sumpter and the uprising of the North. How we watched the papers and telegraph offices for the latest news of battle. We read of John Brown, of the battles of Bull Run, Antietam, the Wilderness and Gettysburg; of Lee, Mosby, Stonewall Jackson and Johnson; of Grant, McClellan, Butler—and the silver spoons—Sheridan, and Garfield; of the surrender of Lee at Appomattox; of the flight of Jeff Davis and his subsequent capture in petticoats; of the assassination of President Lincoln. It is all facts, no fiction about it. There are in all our museums—and in many private collections as well—all kinds of relics from the various battle fields, anything from a bullet from the battle-field of Cold Harbor to a piece of wood from Libby prison.

To those of antiquarian taste, the stamps, bonds and paper money of the Confederate States are very interesting mementos. The Southern Confederacy issued quite a large number of postage stamps. The postmasters in some of the cities and large towns issued local stamps before the Confederate officials at Richmond got round to get out a general issue. At the present time all of these locals are very rare, and some varieties cannot be purchased for love or money. Toward the latter part of the year eighteen sixty-one, there was a general issue of stamps, consisting of two varieties, five and ten cents. These were superseded in eighteen sixty-two by a new set consisting of three varieties; two, five and ten cents. These were followed in eighteen sixty-three and eighteen sixty-four by others. Some of the varieties are quite easily obtained at this late date, but the majority of them bring pretty good prices. Whatever else the Confederacy lacked, they had plenty of money,—such as it was. Before the close of the war Confederate paper money was so depreciated in value that it took \$500 to buy a pair of boots and \$1000 to pay for a barrel of flour. When the Union troops took possession of Richmond, Charleston and other cities, they found large quantities of this money, then worthless, and burned large quantities of it while much more was turned over to the paper mills. There were however large quantities preserved which now comprise the most interesting relics of the great rebellion. Since the war, people have been collecting every known variety of Confederate money, and at the present time there are a very large number of these collections. The result is that many of the bills have become exceedingly rare, and some varieties readily bring one hundred dollars when offered for sale. The first issue appeared in eighteen sixty-one and were engraved by the National Bank Note Co., of New York. These, and two other notes made by the Southern Bank Note Co., were finely engraved, but with these exceptions, the notes were rather poorly executed. The first issue consisted of four notes, all of which are very rare now. These notes have been count-

erfeited and palmed off on unsuspecting parties as originals, but it is easy distinguishing them from the genuine as it is rolling off a log. If one desires simply one of each design, a complete collection would number about fifty pieces; or, by adding those of different dates about sixty-five, or, including these same notes engraved by different firms, about one hundred, but a complete collection, consisting of one of each of all the series and letters would number nearly two thousand specimens. Besides the regular government issues of notes, there are many varieties of bonds and fractional currency issued by the different states in the Confederacy, and what would be called a good collection could be gathered together for a comparatively small sum of money.

The Coins of the United States.

BY H. J. MIRON.

HALF DOLLARS.

Half Dollars were first issued in 1794 and the devices are precisely the same as



the dollars of the same date, only reduced in size, and the edges are lettered: "Fifty Cents or Half a Dollar." In 1796 the de-



sign of the obverse was changed to the Fillet Head to correspond with the Dollars. Reverse: same as the Dollars, standing on clouds; beneath is the fraction "1-2." None were issued in 1798, 1799, 1800 or 1804. After 1797 the fraction "1-2" was omitted and the reverses thereafter are the same design as the Dollars. On one



variety there are 15 stars on the obverse, and on the other 16 stars. Both varieties are extremely rare. There were no half dollars issued in 1804, but it appears that



dies were prepared for their coinage, there being dies showing 1805 over 1804. In 1807 there were two varieties, the first being the same old style with head to



right. On the second issue the head faces to the left, wearing a cap, upon which is a band inscribed "LIBERTY." The reverse is similar to that of the dollar of 1840, with the exception of "50 C." in-

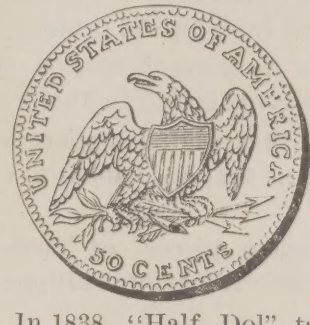


stead of "One Dol." and a scroll above

Unum." No half dollars were coined in 1816. In 1836 Gobrecht made a new design for the half dollars. The size of the coin was slightly reduced, the lettered



edge was succeeded by the milled edge and the head was given a much finer appearance. The scroll is omitted on the reverse and "50 Cents" takes the place of "50 C." The letters are also a trifle



smaller. In 1838 "Half Dol" takes the place of "50 Cents." In 1839 the obverse



was changed to the Goddess of Liberty, seated, to correspond with the dollars. In 1842 the large letters again appeared on

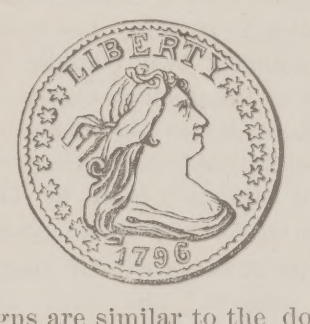


the reverse. There is a variety of the issue of 1853 without rays and arrows. The weight was reduced this year and the arrows were placed on each side of the date on the obverse and rays, were placed in the field around the eagle on the reverse. In 1854 the rays were omitted but the arrows were retained. The arrows again appear in 1873, but for that year only. In 1866 a scroll bearing the inscription "In God we Trust" is placed above the eagle's head. Half dollars were issued at the New Orleans Mint from 1838 to 1861. On the coinage for 1838-9 we find the mint mark "o" between the head and date on the obverse; after that date it is on the reverse. For a number of years past they have been coined at the Carson City and San Francisco mints. The former bear "c. c." and the latter "s." The San Francisco mint is the largest in the world. Coins issued in Philadelphia have no mint marks.

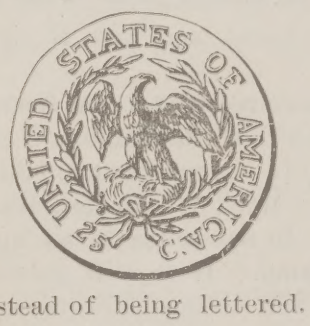
There are quite a number of over-dates among which are 1805 over 1804, 1806 over 1805, 1808 over 1807, 1812 over 1811, 1814 over 1813, 1815 over 1812, 1817 over 1813, 1818 over 1817, 1819 over 1818, 1820 over 1819, 1824 over 1823, 1827 over 1826, 1829 over 1821, 1845 over 1841, 1846 over 1845. Next to copper cents, the half dollar series are the most popular among collectors as there are but five years since 1794 in which they were not coined, and although a complete set would cost a small fortune a fair collection can be gathered together for a comparatively small sum.

QUARTER DOLLARS.

Silver quarters were first coined in 1796.



The designs are similar to the dollars of that date, having the small eagle reverse, with the exception that their edges are

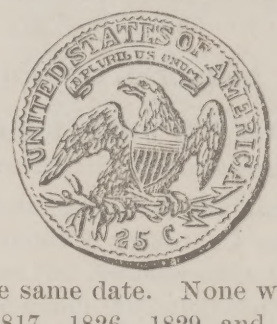


milled instead of being lettered. None

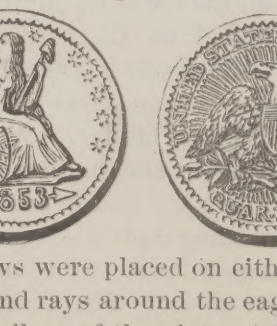
were issued after 1796 until 1804, when their coinage was again resumed. The reverse is changed to the large eagle, with shield. No quarters were issued from 1808 until 1815 when the design on the ob-



verse was changed to the head facing to the left, with cap, similar to the half dol-



lars of the same date. None were coined in 1816, 1817, 1826, 1829 and 1830. In 1831 the size was reduced slightly and the coinage has been continuous from that date to the present time. The head is smaller than on former issues, the label is omitted and the letters are a trifle smaller. In 1838 the design was changed from bust of Liberty to Liberty seated, both varieties being coined this year. In



1853 arrows were placed on either side of the date and rays around the eagle, as on the half dollars of that date. A rare variety of this date was struck from an alter-



ed die of 1852 and has neither rays or arrows. In 1854 and 1855 the arrows are retained while the rays are omitted. The scroll inscribed "In God we Trust" was added in 1866. On the issue of 1873 and 1874 the arrows appear again, on either side of the date. There are overdates of 1806 over 1805, 1823 over 1822 and 1853 over 1852.

We have a few files of the *Granite State Philatelist* published by us in eighteen eighty-two to eighty-four which we will sell at the following prices: Vol. I, twelve numbers, complete, Sept. eighteen eighty-two to Sept. eighteen eighty-three, one hundred and fifty-six pages, forty cents. Vol. II, twelve numbers, complete, Sept. eighteen eighty-three to Sept. eighteen eighty-four, one hundred sixty-eight pages, thirty-five cents. Vol. III, Nos. one and two, twenty-four pages, all that were issued, ten cents. Or, the complete file, three hundred forty-eight pages, seventy-five cents. There are only a few files left, and those who wish them should purchase them at once. Address J. M. Hubbard, Lake Village, N. H.

The Stamp Collectors of the World.

About February 1st, 1887 we shall publish the Stamp Collectors of the World, containing the names and addresses of over 1,000 Stamp collectors in all parts of the world. The names will not be taken from any old directories. Every name in the book will be new. It will be printed on 50 lb., book paper from new brevier type and each page will contain two columns 13 ems pica wide and seven inches long. If you are a Stamp collector, please drop us a postal to that effect and we will be pleased to insert your address, free of charge. Unless you take pains to notify us your name will not be inserted as we will not publish the names of any but live collectors. Collectors, please send your name and address at once, or you will be left. A few advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents per inch, \$6.00 per page (14 inches.) Terms, cash in advance. One thousand copies will be issued, and retail for ten cents each. Discount to the trade. Address, John M. Hubbard, Lake Village, N. H.

Rare Coins.

Probably nearly every one in the United States knows that there are many coins in circulation that are worth much more than their face value, but they wouldn't know them if they should meet them in the middle of the street. We have issued a Premium Coin List, containing 94 illustrations, and giving our buying prices for every U. S. coin worth over face value. Every one who handles money should possess a copy. Price, 10 cents, or 3 for 25 cents, post free. Address, John M. Hubbard, Publisher, Lake Village, N. H.

THE CURIOSITY WORLD.

H. J. MIRON, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

United States and Canada, 25c
Foreign Countries, 37c

ADVERTISING RATES:

10 cents per line for one insertion. 30 cents per line for four insertions. \$1 per inch for one insertion. \$3 per inch for four insertions.

JOHN M. HUBBARD, PUBLISHER,
LAKE VILLAGE, N. H.

Entered at the post office at Lake Village, N. H., as Second Class Matter.

DECEMBER, 1886.

OUR AGENTS.

W. A. Tuck, Box 602, Nashua, N. H.
Charles P. Wilcomb, Lake Village, N. H.
Geo. H. Richmond, 5 Beekman St. New York.
Robert W. Manier, Drawer, D, Binghamton, N. Y.
E. B. Cornwell, Rubicon, Wis.

OFFICIAL ORGAN

OF THE

NEW ENGLAND PHILATELIC UNION.

We hardly like to "brag" about the success of the CURIOSITY WORLD. This is only our fourth number, but we now have nearly, if not quite, as many subscribers as we had to the *Granite State Philatelist* when we had been publishing it *two years*, or at the time we sold the publication to Mr. Watkins. Perhaps some of our readers would like to know the reason why we have been so successful. Well, it is just as plain as the nose on your face. The "*G. S. P.*," and with one or two exceptions, all the curiosity journals of the present depend on their *advertising* for support. The result is they fill up their paper with ads. and leave a very small space for reading matter. We have before us a "bright and shining light" containing 10 pages of advertising and 2 pages of reading matter—about as much reading as there is in two of our columns on the first page. The idea is, people want to get their money's worth.

When we commenced the publication of this paper we decided to look out for the subscriptions and let the advertising look out for itself. We have done so. The result is just what we expected. Our subscription list has "paid the printer" so far, and we are confident it will continue to do so, provided of course, we keep the paper up to its present standard, which we propose to do. To say that we are much pleased with the result is putting it mild. We intended to raise our subscription price from 25 to 50 cents per year, but we have decided that we can procure *five* subscribers at 25 cents as easily as *one* at 50 cents, therefore, our subscription price will continue to be 25 cents per year.

We are confident no other paper gives its readers so much for the money as the CURIOSITY WORLD. Every subscriber is entitled to notices in our Exchange Column, free of charge. This privilege alone is worth the price of the paper. During the coming year we shall introduce several new features that will greatly improve the paper. Several new writers will be added to our list of contributors and we are making arrangements to have more illustrated articles each month. We shall spare neither time or money in making the WORLD the *best* curiosity paper published. We wish all our readers a "Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year," and trust that our future relations with each other may be as pleasant as those of the past.

We shall have an auction sale of stamps, coins, old books, almanacs, philatelic papers, &c., Thursday, Jan. 20th, 1887. We publish a complete catalogue in another column. If we receive sufficient encouragement, we shall hold these sales each month during the present season. Everything in the present catalogue is exactly as represented, or no sale. If you see anything in the list that you wish to obtain, write us what you are willing to give for the same, making all bids so much for each lot you wish for. On Jan. 20th the bids will be sorted out and the goods will be promptly forwarded to the highest bidders. *Do not* send the money with the bids, as if someone out-bids you we shall be at the trouble and expense of returning the money to you. We desire to purchase for *spot cash* anything that we can use in these sales, or in our regular line or private collection. Collections of stamps, coins, Indian relics, books and papers on philately, numismatics and all branches of natural history are especially wanted. Address the publisher of this paper.

"*A Sufferer*" publishes in one of our exchanges an item slurring the Blair Stamp Co., of St. Louis, Mo., and intimates something uncomplimentary to the publisher of the *Empire State Philatelist*. for

inserting an advertisement for them. We have had considerable dealings with Mr. Watkins, publisher of the *E. S. P.* for several years and would be willing to wager a thousand dollars against two cents that he *never has* and *never will* publish the adv. of any dealer he *has any idea is dishonest*. As to the Blair Stamp Co., we know nothing about them and care less, but it strikes us as rather "queer" that any publisher should insert such an item without publishing the *name* of the "*Sufferer*," especially where nearly every article in the paper is signed with the author's full name. Of course we don't mean to insinuate that "*A Sufferer*" is in any way connected with our esteemed contemporary which published said item, but, as we said above, it is a little "queer."—[*John M. Hubbard*.]

The *Carson Philatelist* has suspended for good.

The *Western Philatelist* is about to appear from Chicago.

No. 1 of the *American Philatelist* will appear about Jan. 10, 1887.

Postage on letters to Tasmania has been advanced from 5 to 12 cents.

There were over 3,000,000 "V" nickels without cents issued in 1883.

E. E. Brown of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., informs us that he is about to start a paper.

Five-franc pieces of Louis Philippe, having an "R" after Philippe are very rare.

The deepest well in the world is in Homewood, Pa. It is nearly 7000 feet deep.

Frank L. Willcut of Cleveland, O., will publish the "Tag Collectors of the World" about Feb. 1st.

Enamel is the hardest tissue of one's body, and contains only two per cent. of animal matter.

The CURIOSITY WORLD gives more reading matter than any other 25 cent Curiosity paper published.

Mr. E. B. Sterling will issue the sixth edition of the Standard Stamp Catalogue some time in January.

The *Toronto Philatelic Journal* has "climbed the Golden Stair." The *E. S. P.* will fill the subscription list.

A carpet in the San Francisco mint was taken up recently and was found to contain \$2,509 worth of gold dust.

To every one sending us a club of four subscribers to the WORLD and \$1, we will send the paper one year free.

If the Presidents of the United States were placed in a row how far would they reach? From Washington to Cleveland.

According to the *Youth's Ledger*, its editor "was a native of New York City for 22 years." We presume he is now a "native" of Helmetta, N. J.

The first postal of the new issue we saw came from New York with the message: "Compliments of *The Empire State Philatelist*, T. C. Watkins & Co."

E. R. Durborow, A. F. Henkels and H. S. Jeans have formed a co-partnership and will publish the *Keystone State Philatelist*, beginning January next.

The National Philatelic Society of New York have issued invitations to philatelists not members, to attend their regular meetings with the object of becoming members.

The *Philatelic Tribune* has for the present suspended publication, but we are informed by Mr. Stanton that publication will be resumed as soon as he can possibly find time to attend to it.

We are willing to give every Curiosity Collector a sample copy of this paper, and *only one*. We keep a record of every sample copy sent out, and if you want to see us again, you must subscribe.

According to the November issue of the *Philatelic Journal of America*, the St. Louis society is out of pocket by their treasurer, Chas. Votier as bad as the N. E. P. U. is stuck by their secretary, L. H. Patterson.

The New York Daily *Leader* of Dec. 2, contains nearly two columns about the inventor of the postage stamp—Sir Rowland Hill, or James Chalmers. The average collector cares much more about the "price of stamps" than he does about "who invented the postage stamp."

For only 25 cents we will send post free to any address, one copy each of the "Black List," "Stamp Dealers of the World" and "Stamps, How to Buy and Sell." Every collector should own a set of these books, and now is the time to buy it.

We have received a neat card from R. W. Manier, of Binghamton, N. Y. Above is "1886-7. Compliments of the Season." Below: "Rob't W. Manier, Binghamton, N. Y." In the centre is an unused foreign stamp. It is well gotten up and speaks well for this enterprising dealer.

New Issues.

BY L. W. DURBIN.

AUSTRIAN ITALY.—The following additional values have been surcharged for use in Turkey:

20 paras on 5 soldi;
1 piastre on 10 "
2 piastres on 20 "
5 " on 50 "

BARBADOES.—Three new values of the current type have been issued, viz., 6 p. gray; 1 shilling, yellow-brown; 5 shillings red-brown.

FINLAND.—A double 10 penni card has been emitted, red and black on buff.

FRANCE.—The lately issued 25 centimes, black on flesh has been surcharged 1 piastre for use in Turkey.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—The 10 pfennig card now comes with somewhat different inscriptions.

GRENADA.—Another provisional has been made. It is the three half penny revenue stamp surcharged, "Postage 1 d."

MEXICO.—The newspaper wrappers now bear stamps of the latest design.

NEW ZEALAND.—A double post card has been issued and a new edition of the penny card printed with border of a different style.

NORTH BORNEO.—All these stamps now bear the name "British North Borneo."

PARAGUAY.—A correspondent favors us with specimens of the new official stamps. Each stamp is of different design and the set is as follows: 1 centavo, green; 2 centavos, carmine, 5 centavos, blue; 7 centavos, brick-red; 10 centavos, claret; 15 centavos, brown; 20 centavos, blue. All are surcharged "Official" in black. Three thousand of these stamps were issued unperforated but the supply was soon exhausted. They were lettered on the back A, B, C, etc. The second edition was 30,000 stamps perforated, and without the letters on the back. We have received a copy of *El Ordin*, a newspaper published in Asuncion, dated August 20th, 1886, which contains the official notice of the first issue, and a copy dated August 29th, with notice of the second issue, over the name of the Postmaster-General of Paraguay.

UNITED STATES.—A new 2 cent stamp is expected about the first of the year. The new post card has also made its appearance, but a description is unnecessary.

U. S. OF COLOMBIA.—A new variety has made its appearance, viz: 5c. blue on blue paper.

VICTORIA.—There is a 6d. blue of the new issue. The half and one penny wrappers have come to hand, on buff and pale blue paper.

OUR REVIEW TABLE.

We have received from the publishers a new book entitled Important Disclosures connected with the Coal Problem, examined in the light of the Annular Theory, by Prof. Vail. It is well gotten up and contains 48 pages of decidedly interesting scientific matter, which will be appreciated, especially by geologists. Published by Prof. Isaac N. Vail, Barnesville, Ohio. 30 cents.

Mason & Co., have favored us with a copy of their new Buying and Selling Coin Collector's Catalogue and Coin Price Current. It contains 8 large pages and gives both their buying and selling prices for all U. S. and Colonial Coins and Fractional Currency of the United States. Mason & Co., 235 Washington St., Boston, Mass. 25 cents.

We have just received from W. H. Warner & Bro., 1029 Master St., Philadelphia, Pa., a beautiful Christmas medal. On obverse is a fine representation of Santa Claus and his pack of toys and a Christmas tree. Reverse: "Merry Christmas and Happy New Year," surrounded by a wreath. Size 20.

Mason & Co., held their second Boston Coin sale at the auction rooms of C. F. Libbie & Co., 608 Washington St., Tuesday, Dec. 21st. The catalogue contains 457 lots of coins, medals, Confederate bills, bonds, old china, numismatic books, papers and autographs.

Chas. Steigerwalt remembered us with the Dec. issue of his catalogue of coins, medals, paper money, books, Indian relics etc., for sale by him at fixed prices. Illustrated. Charles Steigerwalt, 130 E. King St., Lancaster, Pa. Free to customers.

Penmans', Phonographers', Teachers' and Students' Guide is published by R. B. Trouslot, editor of the *Hoosier Naturalist*, Valparaiso, Ind. Price 10 cents. It is well gotten up, has quite a number of illustrations and is just what its name indicates.

Mr. Mackey is said to be worth \$275,000,000.

John M. Hubbard has been appointed Secretary of the New England Philatelic Union to fill the vacancy caused by the expulsion from office of L. H. Patterson. Mr. Hubbard has furnished bonds for the faithful performance of all official duties, in the sum of \$200 and has deposited the same with President Holton. All philatelists in New England are invited to become members of the Union. The initiation fee is 50 cents and the quarterly dues are 15 cents. All who are not members and who desire to join the Union should forward 65 cents to the Secretary. All members who have not paid their quarterly dues to Feb. 1, 1887, please forward 15 cents to the Secretary at once. Address John M. Hubbard, Sec. N. E. P. U., Lake Village, N. H.

Meeting of the N. E. Philatelic Union.

The meeting of Dec. 4th was held in Knights of Honor hall, 730 Washington St., Boston, Mass. President Holton called the meeting to order at 2 p. m. The Secretary being absent, John M. Hubbard was appointed secretary *pro tem*. A communication was read from W. K. Jewett, giving notice of the death of L. M. Hamlen. The president appointed J. M. Hubbard and W. K. Jewett a committee, to draw up a set of resolutions, which they did.

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS:—The New England Philatelic Union has heard with sorrow of the death of Lewis Morton Hamlen, one of its charter members, and desires to express its appreciation of his valuable services to the Union and to the cause of Philately in general, therefore be it

Resolved:—That in his death this Union loses a member whose efforts did much toward its organization and on whose counsel and ready assistance it depended in its infancy.

Resolved:—That individually and as a Union, we extend our sympathy to the relatives and friends of the deceased.

Resolved:—That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of the deceased and that a copy be published in the official organ of the Union.

Respectfully Submitted,

J. M. HUBBARD, } Com.
W. K. JEWETT, }

The office of official editor, being vacant, by the death of Mr. Hamlen, the president appointed J. M. Hubbard to fill the vacancy. The following new members were admitted:

Harry G. Quinby, of Boston; Andrew J. Tuck, of Nashua; Irving F. Varry, of Danvers. It was decided to make the following amendment to the Constitution: "The Secretary and Treasurer shall be required to furnish bonds in the sum of \$200 each, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, the same to be deposited with the President, within fourteen days of their election or appointment. Failing to comply, the office shall be declared vacant." It was also voted that all elective officers shall be twenty-one years of age, or older, also that ten members be required for a quorum. W. D. King, W. K. Jewett and Fred A. Noyes were appointed auditing committee. It was voted to strike out the last three words of Article III. Sec. one, and insert in their stead "after his name has been accepted by a majority of the board of officers." It was also voted that the words "notify all delinquents" be transferred from the duties of the Treasurer to those of the Secretary. Article VII, Sec. 4 was also changed so as to read, "The Treasurer shall pay all bills signed by the Secretary and President." President Holton read several communications received by him, in regard to Secretary L. H. Patterson, or Danvers, Mass. Patterson was not present, neither did he send the books or money belonging to the Union, although another member from Danvers was present whom he could have sent them by. He has contradicted himself in his reports to President Holton about the number of members and money collected. He advertises under the name of the Eastern Stamp Co., and mentions the fact that he is Secretary of the N. E. P. U., as evidence of his reliability. Consequently he has received a large number of stamps on approval from dealers and collectors, which, according to the evidence presented, he neither pays for or returns. Neither does he pay for his advertising, as per contracts; one member who knows him well, made the statement that "he is a *skin* and everybody in Danvers knows it." After hearing the evidence against him every member present voted to deprive him of the office of Secretary and that he be required to immediately turn over all books, papers and money to President Holton. At this writing he has failed to comply with the demand. Patterson knew this matter was coming before the Union, but he neither came himself or sent any one to defend him.

The next meeting of the Union will be

held at Knights of Honor Hall, 730 Washington St., Boston, Mass., Saturday Feb. 5th, 1887. All philatelists are invited to be present and join the Union, if they have not already done so.

John M. Hubbard, Sec. *pro tem*.

There are 300,000 living specimens in the animal kingdom.

Hints on Insect Collecting.

There is no branch of Natural History work that offers more attractions to the student than insect collecting. This book contains much valuable information as to the outfit necessary for collecting, the manner of preparing and mounting insects, the preparation of a cabinet, etc., and every collector should possess a copy. The book is recommended by the Agassiz Association and is mentioned in their hand book. Price, 10 cents each, 3 for 25 cents. Address, John M. Hubbard, Publisher, Lake Village, N. H

AGENTS Wanted to sell approval sheets of Foreign Stamps at 25 per cent. com. Reference required. L. C. Richardson, 46 Cedar St, Lawrence, Mass.

FRANK L. WILLCUTT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

TIN AND PAPER TOBACCO TAGS,

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Tag World, an 8 page monthly for tag collectors. Monthly circulation 1000 or over. Ad rates 40c. per inch. Subscription 35c per year. Exchange, Correspondence, Philatelic, Puzzle, tag list and new issues departments. Sample copy free. "Ideal Tag Album" 100 pages of card board. Price per copy postpaid 50c. Dealers and agents wanted to handle these albums. Good commission. Send stamp for particulars. 50 different rare tin tags, 25c., 300 different rare tin tags 50c., 100 paper tags 15c. Send for price lists, etc. "Tag World" is the only paper published in the world devoted *solely* to tag collecting. Dealers remember that it reaches a class of collectors reached by *no other* medium. Address for bargains in tags and publications to the above address.

THE IDEAL SETS OF

STAMPS,

—(FOR SALE BY)—

JOHN M. HUBBARD,

Lake Village, N. H.

USED SETS.

COUNTRY.	PRICE.
Austria, Telegraph, 8 var comp.	\$ 15
Bavaria, '70, 7 var	05
Bolivar, '79, 4 var complete,	35
Brazil, '50-'55, 15 var	20
Bulgaria, 7 var	20
Cape of Good Hope, 1-2d to 5s 10 var.	25
Chili, '77-'81, 9 var.	15
Denmark, '75, 10 var. complete,	05
Egypt, '79, 8 var.	30
Guadeloupe, unpaid, '85, 7 var. comp.	15
Guatemala, '81, 5 var. comp.	15
Heligoland, '67, 8 var. comp.	15
Holland, unpaid, 5 & 10c.	07
Honduras, '78, 5 var.	15
Hong Kong, 15 var.	35
Hungary, '75, 5 var. comp.	10
India service, 5 var.	05
Italy, Emanuel, 12 var.	10
Segnassee, 10 var.	15
Surcharged, 2c. 8 var. comp.	10
Jamaica, '58-'73, 7 var. comp.	20
Japan, 12 var.	30
Mexico, '74, 7 var. complete,	40
'84, 11 var. 1c to 50c.	30
15 var.	10
Norway, '72, 6 var. comp.	10
Persia, 15 var.	65
St. Domingo, '81, 6 var.	35
'81, 9 var. comp.	1 00
Env. 7 var.	55
Salvador, '67, 4 var. comp.	30
Straits Settlements, 12 var.	30
Sweden, '72, 11 var.	06
official, 10 var.	15
'11 var. complete,	20
Losen, 10 var. complete,	20
Switzerland, unpaid, 7 var.	15
Transvaal, '69, 5 var. complete,	22
U. S. of Columbia, '81, 5 var. comp.	15
10 var.	22

UNUSED SETS.

Alsace and Lorraine, inverted type reset,	
7 var. complete,	25
Baden, '62, 6 var. inc. 30 kr	25
Land Post, 3 var. complete,	10
Env. '62, 3 var.	25
Bavaria, '70, 7 var. complete,	15
Return Letter, 6 var. complete,	19
Retour-brief, 8 var	15
Unpaid, 1 & 3 kr	06
Bergerdorf, 5 var.	10
Bhopal, '81, 5 var. comp	65
Bhore, 2 var. complete,	25
Bolivar, '80, 4 var	1 00
Bremen 6 var complete	40
Cape Verde 7 var 5r to 100r	65
9 var 5r to 300r	2 00
China '53 3 var complete	30
Congo 4 var	40
Corea 5 var complete	60
Corrientes '61-75 4 var complete	1 00
Costa Rica '63 4 var	50
Official 5 var	1 25
Cuba '67 4 var complete	40
'68 4 var	40
Danube Steam Nav Co 4 var complete	15
German Empire 11 var	10
Guanaacast 5 var complete	1 00
Guatemala '71 3 var	25
'75 4 var complete	40
'78 " " "	90
Env & wrapper cut square 4 var. complete	30
Hamburg 10 var	20
Env 7 var complete	10
Heligoland '67 8 var	15
20 var	40
wrappers 3 var complete	10
Honduras '65, 2 var complete	75
Italy '55 3 var	12
Japan '71 4 var	60
Macao 7 var 5r to 100r	75
Mexico '64 Eng 4 var complete	1 00
Porte de Mar black 7 var	50
colored 6 var complete	50
Monaco 9 var 1c to 1f	1 00
Naples head 7 var	20
8 var	25
Nepaul 3 var	65
Nowanigurg 1 2 R3 docra	25
Porto Rico '82 1-2 to 5m 6 var	08
Persia official 4 var complete	25
Rajpessa letter sheets 3 var	65
Romagna, 5 var.	30
Roman States '68 7 var complete	12
Roumania '66 3 var complete	09
San Domingo '79 4 var complete	55
Salvador '67 " " "	40
Samoa 4 var	20
8 var complete	60
Sardinia 6 var	06
12 var	09
Saxony arms 5 var	09
Servia '68 7 var	15
Shanghai '84 5 var complete	60
Siam 5 var complete	55
Spain official 4 var complete	40
Switzerland "Ausser Kurs" 10 var complete	10
Thurn & Taxis 14 var	25
Transvaal '69 5 var complete	40

FOREIGN STAMPS!
100 Varieties, 12c. Price List free.
THOMAS S. BUTTRICK,
CONCORD, MASS.

FOR SALE CHEAP. Fine Indian Pipes, Stone
and Flint Tools, Minerals, Fossil
Fossils, Mounted Birds, Books and Fine Fossil Fish.
Enclose stamp for list. O. D. WALLBRIDGE,
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NEW Comic and Interesting Book 2c. stamp. IR-
VING J. SMITH, 312 Rivington St., N. Y.

SHEETS of Rare Stamps sent on approval at 50
per cent discount. James C. Jay, La
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AGENTS AND HOUSEKEEPERS send 10c.
for an article that will keep the dirt-
iest place in the house clean. C. F. LOCKE, Lake
Village, N. H.

APPROVAL SHEETS. To everyone sending
me a 2c. stamp and a promise to
return in 10 days, I will send one of my choice ap-
proval sheets at 25 per cent. commission. My
prices are dirt cheap and you can coin money sell-
ing from my sheets.
For every dollar sent me I give a year's subscrip-
tion to the Youth's Ledger or 500 foreign stamps
free. ALVAH DAYTON, Helmetta, N. J.

COINS. STAMPS. AGENTS wanted for
sale of stamps and
coins. Liberal commission allowed. Large 24 page
illustrated catalogue free. Bird's eggs list for stamp
Match and Medicine stamps wanted for cash or very
fine exchange. Collections purchased. W. F.
GREANY, 827 Brannan St. San Francisco, Cal.

SENT FREE. A sample copy of the OLD
CURIOSITY SHOP, a month-
ly paper for collectors. 20 cents per year. Address:
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A NICKLE-PLATED PENCIL STAMP, with
your name and address, sent, postpaid, for 50c.
Address, GEO. R. BLAKELY, Bradford, McKean
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FOR SALE. Complete sets of all U. S. Depart-
ment Stamps, War Dept. Envel-
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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIST.
A large illustrated monthly magazine, published
at the interest of coin and bill collectors.
Subscriptions:—50 cents per annum; 5 cents per
copy.
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cents per inch; \$2 per half column (4 in.). Ex-
change and Correspondence Departments open to
subscribers, free. Address, C. E. LEAL, 149 Ellison
St., Patterson, N. J.

AGENTS WANTED! 25 per cent. commis-
sion! Send us a refer-
ence and receive some beautiful sheets of postage
stamps on approval. Prices are cheap. We want to
buy collections, whether large or small.
International Albums at \$1.35
UNDINE STAMP COMPANY,
Box 37, Philadelphia, Pa.

I GIVE Foreign for U. S. Stamps. Send 2 cents
for exchange list. 1000 mixed foreign
stamps, my own importation, 20c. Gummed paper
10c. Stamp Albums, 12c., 15c., 25c., 28c., \$1.50 and
up. Approval sheets 25 per cent. commission on
good reference. My Stamp Catalogue free.
WM. A. TUCK, Box 602, Nashua, N. H.

FALL IN CURIOS! The low prices are good
5 minerals 1x1 10c; 10 for 20c; 2 sea beans 5c; 3 gator
teeth 5c; 2 arrow heads 5c; 5 fossils 10c; 5 corals 10c;
10 sea shells 20c; one fossil fine 15c. All of the above
offers sent post-paid for 75c postal note. C. J. Van
Valkenburg, Manchester, Mich.
Publish this ad. and take pay out of the above.
Mention the WORLD.

FOR 5c each or 50c per dozen, I will send an old
style goose-quill pen, hand made and warrant-
ed to be a good writer. Or I will send one as a sam-
ple for each curiosity sent me as a sample for my
cabinet. Address
B. F. PHILLIPS,
NORTH JACKSON, OHIO.

A Large collection of Foreign Stamps collected a
number of years ago, for sale by the piece or set.
50 per cent discount from Durbin's '86 catalogue.
No orders received unless accompanied by the cash.
Will also exchange for Indian curiosities or rare U.
S. stamps. C. B. Spofford, Claremont, N. H.

Correspondence Desired.
Any persons interested in collecting au-
tographs or having anything in that line to
dispose of are asked to communicate with
Howard K. Sanderson, Lynn, Mass. A
large number of desirable autograph let-
ters and documents to exchange.

BEAUTIFUL Mineral Collections 25 cents to
\$5. Fine large Cabinet Spec-
imens, 15c. Good ones, 5c. 2 lbs. small spec.
assorted, 50c. Price list free. Geo. D. Story, Carter-
ville, Mo.

STAMPS. 25 all different and new price list for
1887 only 10c. C. A. Dunham, P.
O. Box 722 Fremont, Neb.

MAGIC WHISTLE
And watch charm combined; gold plated. More
fun with this novelty than any ever invented. Price
only 25c. each; 3 for 60c. A. M. Henry & Co., 85
Nassau St., N. Y. City.

THE
Buckeye State Philatelist,
A monthly paper published in the interests of the
stamp collectors of this country and they will find
this paper ever ready to advance their interests.
Splendid chronicle of New Issues by R. B. Bogert,
also a series of papers entitled "Philatelic Chats" by
W. G. Whilden, Jr. You ought to read it. Send
for sample copy to E. L. French, Wellington, Ohio.

Fill this out and return to the
CHARITON GAZETTE,
With 15 cents

F. B. Volland, Chariton Iowa, find enclosed 15c.
for which please send me the CHARITON GAZETTE
for one year commencing with No. . . .
Name,
City,
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THE CHARITON GAZETTE
Is the best curiosity paper published. It is about
to complete its first year with great success. Ad-
dress
THE CHARITON GAZETTE,
Chariton, Iowa.

Autograph Collecting.
THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

If anyone has a taste for the getting to-
gether of things uncommon or old, he
must, to make his labor worth his pains,
get something which will prove of in-
terest or profit, or be of no benefit to him.
The naturalist finds the way wider as he
goes on; the numismatist never reaches
an end; the philatelist must of necessity
become discouraged, while the antiquari-
an finds the ancient everywhere. The au-
tograph collector finds he has no easier
task, but he has an essentially interesting
study, one full of research and practical
education, if undertaken understandingly,
and of more real pleasure and real benefit
than one might at first think.

One may procure with comparative ease
the simple autographs of most men and
women who have been distinguished
above their associates during the past twenty-
five years; but the simple signature has
no value of itself, and holds no particular
interest.

One had best not collect them, for sooner
or later they will urge to something
better and when replaced by superior
specimens, are so much loss upon one's
hands. The autograph letter is the best
form of an autograph one need look for
and therefore should be the most sought
after as it indeed is. It is always the
most difficult variety to find, but, in the
experience of the writer, one good spec-
imen, which gives pleasure every time it is
looked at, is worth a dozen commonplace
autographs which are without character
or interest.

One has no occasion to look around to
see what he shall collect. The first impulse
is to try for everything, but a mistake
would be made if this were carried out.
A young collector should avoid a miscel-
laneous collection. A series can never be
completed and in the end there will be
nothing finished and but the beginning of
everything. It is far better to take a
certain line and collect thoroughly than to
dabble in a dozen and have but a few of
each class.

The first great group of men one is apt
to think of securing is the Presidents of
the United States. Upon this topic the
writer has a word to say, which may
prove of interest to those who are begin-
ning the set.

George Washington, whose public life
covered so many years and who occupied
so many high positions in his country's
history, is probably the grandest name in
American history to own. He wrote
many letters, in that rolling hand so char-
acteristic, and signed innumerable docu-
ments; therefore the name is really plenty,
but as an offset always sells high. A docu-
ment will bring \$10, a letter signed, from
\$12 to \$15 and an autograph letter, writ-
ten in his later years from \$25 to \$50, ac-
cording to its condition and subject. A
Revolutionary autograph letter is uncom-
mon and valuable. A good specimen will
sell at \$75 and but few chances appear.
In the collection of John S. H. Fogg, M.
D., of South Boston, Mass., there are
some six or seven autograph letters, in-
cluding one of 3 pp. folio, 1775, written
immediately after taking command of the
army at Cambridge and about fortifying
Boston Harbor. Such a letter is so sel-
dom brought to sale that its value can
hardly be established. It would proba-
bly sell for \$150, as one of the bright
gems of the name. The writer recently
disposed of an autograph letter, written
from his camp at Middlebrook in 1779,
covering eleven full quarto pages, and in
perfect preservation for \$40, but the sub-
ject being upon the General's lands, was
uninteresting and greatly reduced the
price. But as we have already said, the
name is common and a collector can al-
ways obtain it. It is invariably signed
:—"G. Washington."

John Adams, who was Vice-President
and a signer of the Declaration of Inde-
pendence, in addition to his office as chief
magistrate, is sought after by everyone.
A good autograph letter can be obtained
for \$15 and a very late letter for \$10. As
in the case of Washington, a Revolution-
ary letter is valuable and its value cannot
be set. His letters are always interesting
and desirable, while they are rarer than
his predecessor's. A unique form of the
letter in the Revolutionary times, is that
found unsigned, perhaps from the fact
that King George III could read without
"Specs" and would enjoy intercepting
some of the great patriot's correspond-
ence. A document or letter signed is
worth \$2.50. His name is always signed
plain "John Adams."

Thomas Jefferson's letters are very
plenty and are to be found in all shapes
after the year 1800. A fine autograph let-
ter is worth from \$4 to \$6, so no one is
justified in accepting a poor specimen.
A Revolutionary letter, however, is a
great rarity, and always of value. His
writing was peculiarly plain, although

almost entirely discarding the use of cap-
itals, and at times pursuing almost a
printed hand. His signature was like the
man, simple "Th: Jefferson."

James Madison wrote a small, neat
hand, rather cramped, but legible. His
name is easily found. Often a long and
interesting letter is found, while letters
and documents signed are plenty. A good
autograph letter is worth perhaps \$5, but
depends much upon the subject and date,
a communication written as President,
being of more value, as is the case with
all the later Presidents. A good auto-
graph to place with Mr. Madison's is that
of his wife the beautiful Dolly Payne,
who lent such a charm to his administra-
tion and whose letters are still to be
found.

James Monroe never went beyond the
schoolboy style of writing "up hill." His
lines always tend toward the upper cor-
ner of the sheet and the letters are poor-
ly formed. They do not have the easy
flourish of Washington, the plainness of
Adams or Jefferson, nor yet the beauty of
Madison's hand. But Mr. Monroe's let-
ters are common and often of considerable
length. The usual price for them is
about \$5.

John Quincy Adams wrote a remarka-
bly neat and tasty hand. His letters are
always interesting, often long and pre-
serve that uniformity in penmanship that
always distinguishes the name. An au-
tograph letter is worth from \$3 to \$5 and
documents are dear at 75 cents.

Andrew Jackson wrote an apparently
rapid hand, often rendering his letters a
study. He was a voluminous writer and
there will be no difficulty in finding his
name. A good letter is worth \$4.

Martin Van Buren wrote a plain hand,
not neat, yet legible. His autograph let-
ters are common and often sell for \$2.50.
An interesting letter as President would
doubtless bring \$5, but he may be classed
as easy to obtain.

William Henry Harrison is rare, and es-
pecially so in the form of a letter written
while President. His term covered
the month of March 1841, the shortest
term of any President and his letters must
necessarily be few. A good specimen is
worth from \$5 to \$10 and scarce at any
price.

John Tyler may be found in letter form
without difficulty. He wrote a poor hand
and generally a poor letter. He sank into
insignificance after his term expired and
died in 1862, a traitor to his government.
A letter is worth two or three dollars.

James K. Polk is becoming rare in letter
form, and is worth from \$5 to \$7. His
signature is a characteristic one and ends
in an old style flourish. Very few official
documents signed by him are found.

Zachary Taylor is the rarest of the
Presidents with one exception. A good
autograph letter is worth \$16 and a docu-
ment \$5, but both are scarce. His chir-
ography was very peculiar, but his letters
are always of interest and desirable.

A long letter of President Fillmore can
be obtained for two or three dollars and
are easily found. The name is common
and a collector should accept nothing but
a good specimen.

President Pierce wrote a great many
letters which, consequently, are plenty.
A good specimen ought to be worth \$2.
His writing was very poor.

James Buchanan is perhaps the easiest
of all to obtain. A fine letter is worth
but \$1.50 and plenty at that.

Abraham Lincoln is very rare. In fu-
ture years his letters will probably be
more easily found, but at present it is a
hard matter to obtain a good autograph
letter of the great man. He wrote an an-
gular hand, signing the regulation, "A.
Lincoln" almost invariably to everything.
A fair specimen is worth \$16.

Andrew Johnson has the distinction of
being the rarest of the Presidents, and his
name in any form, much more in that of
of a letter, is excessively rare. His sig-
nature is cramped, perhaps owing to a
broken wrist from which he was troubled
in his later years, and at the same time
accounting for the few letters which are
found. Be it as it may, President Johnson's
autograph is a great rarity.

General Grant wrote a scrawling hand
and signed his name with a jerk and a
scratch. In letter form at present he is
hard to find and always worth a good price.

President Hayes who is living is com-
mon.

President Garfield is very rare in letter
form, bringing from \$5 to \$10. He wrote
the best hand of all the Presidents and
signed his name neatly.

General Arthur, strange to say, is hard
to obtain. This will probably be differ-
ent in the future as more of his corres-
pondence comes to light. He wrote his
whole name without taking his pen from
the paper.

From the way Civil Service Reform is
being exemplified at Washington to-day,
in the issuing of commissions, the auto-

graph of President Cleveland will be very
common in years to come. He writes a
very small, running hand and quite neat.
—[Howard K. Sanderson.

Auction Sale.

The following goods will be sold to the
highest bidder on Thursday, Jan. 20th,
1887. Make your offers, so much for each
lot wanted and bid by number. Address
John M. Hubbard, Lake Village, N. H.

- COINS.**
- No. 1 25 1883 V nickels without cents.
2 " " " with shield like '82.
3 small proof set, 1883, viz. 1, 3 and
old style 5c. and V nickel.
4 half cent 1800, good,
5 " " 1806, fine.
6 Dollar, 1799, 6 stars facing, fine.
7 " " 1841, fine.
8 " " 1872, c. c. fine.
9 Trade Dollar, 1873, proof.
10 " " " 1874, "
11 " " " 1875, "
12 " " " 1878, fine.
13 " " " proof.
14 " " " 1879 "
15 " " " 1880 "
16 Half Dollar, 1807, fine.
17 " " " 1809, good.
18 " " " 1813, "
19 " " " 1814, fine, probably proof
20 " " " 1817, "
21 " " " 1827, "
22 " " " 1828, "
23 " " " 1831, "
24 " " " 1834, "
25 " " " 1836, milled edge, fine
26 Garfield medal, gold.
27 Quarter, 1853, without arrows or rays.
28 V nickel without c. been gold plated.

- STAMPS.**
- 29 5000 Canada, 3c. current issue.
30 1000 " " " "
31 2000 " 2c. " "
32 1000 " " " "
33 1000 " 1c. " "
34 2000 " 2c registered.
35 500 " "
36 500 " Bill stamps.
37 500 Portland Star Match stamps.
38 1000 U. S. envelope stamps, cut sq.
39 500 " match, medicine and doc.

- STAMP ALBUMS.**
- 40 International, \$1.50 ed. over 50 used
and unused stamps, fair.
41 A \$2.50 International, flags, arms,
rulers and a few stamps, good.
42 A \$3.50 International, flags, arms,
rulers and a few stamps, good.
43 Another \$1.50 International with
about 50 stamps, good.
44 A brand new \$1.50 International sev-
enth edition.
45 A brand new \$2.50 International sev-
enth edition.
46 An Oppens' Album containing over
200 varieties of stamps from Cey-
lon, India, Japan, Peru, Ecuador,
Nevis, Grenada, Trinidad, Sandwich
Islands, &c.

- STAMP AND COIN PUBLICATIONS.**
- 47 Granite State Philatelist, Vol. I.
48 " " " " II.
49 " " " " file, 1 to 26.
50 Empire State Philatelist, Vol 1 nos 1,
3, 4, 8, 10.
51 Empire State Philatelist vol. 2, no 1, 5.
52 Empire City Philatelist, 1882 vol 1 no
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12.
53 Same, without 7 and 12.
54 New England Philatelist vol 1 no 1, 2.
55 Stamp World vol 1 nos 9 and 10.
56 " " " " 26, 27.
57 Monthly Echo 1883 nos 2, 3.
58 Library Table 1882 nos 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,
8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
59 Baltimore Philatelist 1882 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,
6, 7, complete.
60 Philatelic News F. H. Schwartz, pub.
1883 nos 1, 2, 3, 6, 7.
61 Same W. L. Emory, 1884, nos 9, 10, 11
62 I. C. Green, pub. nos 1 and 2.
63 Stamp Collectors' Review, 1880 vol 2
no 1.
64 Same vol 3 nos 1 and 2.
65 Same vol 4 no 3.
66 American Philatelic Journal of no 14.
67 Trifet's Monthly Stamp Circular vol 3
1876 no 34.
68 Same vol 5 nos 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42,
43, 44, 45, 46 and 47.
69 Same vol 6 1878 nos 53 and 57.
70 Collectors' Companion, vol 1 no 6.
71 Philatelic Medium 1882 nos 1, 2, 3, 3,
5.
72 Queen City Collector 1882 nos 1, 2, 3,
4 and 5.
73 Philatelic Courier nos 3 and 4.
74 American Philatelist 1884 nos 1 and 2.
75 Collectors' Caprice nos 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7.
76 Michigan Philatelist 1877 nos 3, 4, 5,
6, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19.
77 The Caxton 1881 no 1, 2, 3 and 4.
78 Collectors' Guide 1882 nos 1, 2 and 3.
79 St Louis Philatelist 1882 nos 10, 11, 20
and 22.
80 Stamp Collectors' Bureau 1881 vol 1
nos 1, 2, 3 and 4.
81 Same vol 2 nos 5 and 6.
82 California Philatelist 1884 nos 1 and 2.
83 Philatelic Journal 1883 nos 1 and 2.
84 New Jersey Philatelist vol 2 1881 no 24
85 Same, vol 3 1882 nos 25, 26, 27, 28, 29,
31, 33 and 36.
86 Old Curiosity Shop 1883 nos 2 and 4,
87 The Stamp nos 8, 9 and 10.
88 The Philatelist, England Jan 1876 vol
10 no 110 fine and very rare.
89 Quaker City Philatelist nos 4 and 10.
90 Philatelic Triumph 1882 nos 3, 8, 9, 10,
11 and vol 2 no 2.
91 Philatelic World 1881 vol 1 no 1.
92 Same vol 2 nos 1, 2 and 10.
93 Arizona Pride of Philately no 2
94 Stamp News England 1882 nos 1, 3, 5
and 6.
95 Philatelic Monthly vol 5 1879 no 12.
96 Same vol 7 nos 2, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11 and 12.
97 Same vol 8 nos 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11
and 12.
98 Same vol 10 nos 5, 7, 10 11 and 12.
99 Same vol 10 complete.

- 100 Union Exchange List 1882 nos 1, 2, 3,
101 Same vol 2 no 2.
102 American Stamp Mercury 1868, vol 2
no 6, 7, 13, 18 and 19.
103 Same vol 3 10, 11 and 12.
104 Same vol 4 nos 1, 2 and 3.

- RARE OLD BOOKS.**
- 105 Sermons by Rev. Ralph Erskine; Lon-
don, 1737, 351 pages, fine condition,
very rare.
106 Natural history of the Bible, a de-
scription of the Beasts, Birds, Fishes,
Insects, Reptiles, Trees, Plants, etc.,
mentioned in the Scriptures. Boston
1792. Good condition, very rare.
107 Mercantile Arithmetic, 275 pages.
Newburyport, Mass. 1814, good con-
dition, very rare.
108 Self Knowledge, by John Mason, A.
M., Edinburgh, 1769. 202 pages, fine
condition, very rare.
109 The Independent Whig etc., 1731,
rather dilapidated: covers gone and
a few pages torn, very rare.
110 The Real Christian, published in the
eighteenth century, rather poor con-
dition, rare.

- ALMANACS.**
- 111 1783, fair condition,
112 1779, "
113 1778, rather poor, a great curiosity.
114 1784, fair condition.
MISCELLANEOUS.
- 115 Ulster County Gazette, Jan. 4th. 1800,
in mourning for General Washington,
fair condition.
116 Golden Days, vol 3 complete.
117 " " " 4 "
118 " " " 5 "
119 " " " 6 "

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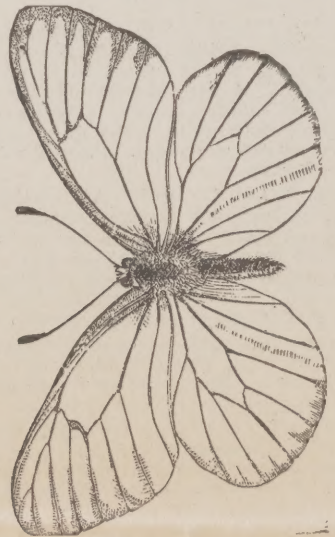
Pieris Daplidice is a beauty. The illustration shows the female. It is of medium size, milk-white ground, the upper wings beautifully spotted with black; the hind wings are margined with black spots, with a faint clouding of black toward the centre. In the male the solitary black spot on the lower margin of the front wing is absent, as also are the spots and cloudings of the hind wing. In both sexes



es the under sides of the wings are chequered with soft, rich green upon white, touched here and there with black. The caterpillar is of a bluish tint, with black spots, a line of pale yellow upon each side, and two of the same color upon the back. The butterfly, which feeds upon the *Weld* (*Reseda luteola*), wild Mignonette (*Reseda lutea*) and others of the Mignonette family, is most commonly on the wing in May and June, and again in August. The chrysalis resembles *Brassicæ* in form, but is of a darker hue.



Another white butterfly, which, when on the wing, might easily be mistaken for *Brassicæ*, is *Aporia Crataegi* (the Black-veined White). But a close inspection will soon reveal the difference. The ground color is pure milk-white, and the veining is perfectly black. The wing



outline as well as the veining is very elegant, for instead of the fringe surrounding most butterfly wings in this species the wings are bordered by a stout nervure, which forms a sharp black outline. The under side corresponds with the upper. The fore wings of the female are veined with brown instead of black. The caterpillar is black on the back, leaden-gray on the sides and beneath, has a red stripe on either side, and is covered all over with white hairs. The caterpillars are gregarious, feeding beneath a web which covers the ends of the branches upon apple, plum, pear, or cherry trees, and they are very destructive. The chrysalis, shaped as shown in the illustration, is greenish white with yellow stripes and black spots. The butterfly is common, in certain localities, throughout June.

Leucophasia Sinapis (the Wood White) is a graceful little butterfly, entirely different in appearance from the other whites, as a glance at the en-



graving will show. The wings have a rounder contour, the female having the roundest. The body is more slender and its aspect more ghostlike than any other of our butterflies. The intensity of the dark blotch on the front wings varies considerably, sometimes being almost indistinct. It loves the partly-shaded glades in the woods, where it flits in a halting, weak manner from plant to plant, never appearing to rest over a second in any one place. It is an early riser, being on the wing at sunrise, and is easy to capture from the slowness of its motions. The caterpillar is green, with a clear yellow stripe upon each side. Its food is trefoil and other leguminous plants. The chrysalis is of a pale color, and is usually found attached to a twig by a strong cord of web, as shown in the cut. One of the curious things about the butterfly chrysalides is the manner in which they are attached to various supports, in some instances, as the present, by means that would appear to be almost impossible of accomplishment by the insect's unaided powers. May, June and the fall are the usual periods when *Sinapis* may be found.

Arge Galathea (the Marbled White) is beautifully marbled with about equal parts of black and creamy white or pale yellow,

with larger eye-shaped spots, most distinct upon the under side, where, however, the darker colors are much less intense, and the light largely predominate. A peculiarity of this species is that the front pair of legs are rudimentary, giving the insect the appearance of possessing but four legs instead of six. It is not a generally distributed butterfly, and the collector may never find one in certain localities. Where they exist, however, they will be seen on grassy slopes, among the timber, where sometimes they are in large numbers. The caterpillar feeds on grasses, is green, yellowish stripes on each side, and head and tail of a reddish hue. The form is tapering at both ends, like an elongated shuttle. The chrysalis will be found suspended, head downwards. The butterfly is a summer one, its season being from late June to the end of September.

I have given the common name as well as the scientific in the foregoing, but the collector must remember that all "common" names are local ones, and are not to be relied upon in any system of nomenclature. In the cabinet only the scientific name should be used, while in ordinary conversation use simply the specific name. For instance, when speaking of *Pieris Brassicæ*, instead of calling it the "Large Garden White," accustom yourself to speak of it as "*Brassicæ*." By so doing you avoid the confusion incident to the many local names possessed by most insects, as well as plants and animals, and the name you employ would be intelligible to all fellow-collectors in every nation in the civilized world.

Another word or two of advice before I close this chapter. The above list includes all of the "white" butterflies, with which I am acquainted, found in this country. When in the field, it is advisable to capture everything that comes in reach of your net, because many, when on the wing, bear so close a resemblance to each other that the eye fails to distinguish them, and a desirable species or variety might escape you in this way. Once in the net, you can easily take the insect in your hand and examine it, and if you are already supplied with specimens, it is easy to restore its liberty to the insect. Always mount male and female specimens and, where the upper and under sides of the wings vary, also possess specimens to be placed back downward in your cabinet. It is well, too, to have a few specimens of such as are common in your neighborhood, in order to exchange with other collectors for such as are not local with you.

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How Stamps are Made.

In printing postage stamps steel plates, on which there are engravings of two hundred stamps are used. They are usually printed on a large hand press, taking four persons, two inking the plates and the other two running the press and taking care of the printed sheets. When the sheets are dried sufficiently they are gummed, the gum used being composed of the powder of dried potatoes and other vegetables, mixed with water. Some crank has suggested that the government should use gum of "assorted flavors" as it would make it much more interesting for those whose duty it is to "lick" the stamps, but as yet the government has not complied with the request. After the sheets are gummed they are placed between sheets of cardboard and put in a hydraulic press which applies a weight of about two thousand tons. After they are pressed perfectly flat the sheets are taken out and cut in the centre, thus making one hundred stamps in each sheet. The cutting is done by scissors worked by hand power, as the waste is not so much as when a power cutter is used. The stamps are then placed in the press once more, and when sufficient pressure has been applied, they are taken out, packed, labeled and stowed away until wanted for use. In case a single stamp is torn, or cut, or is imperfect in any way, the whole sheet of a hundred stamps is burned, and a hundred thousand stamps are said to be destroyed every day because one or two stamps on a sheet are imperfect. The greatest care is used in counting the stamps, and if only one sheet is missing, the whole office knows it, therefore no stamps are stolen.

EXCHANGE NOTICES.

Exchange Notices not exceeding thirty words will be inserted for subscribers, only, free of charge.

For 100 assorted match, medicine or document stamps I will give a year's subscription to this paper. John M. Hubbard, Lake Village, N. H.

Rare U. S. revenues to exchange for others not in my collection. Correspondence solicited. W. A. Ackermann, Marengo, Iowa.

Stamps, minerals, birds' eggs, tin tags, sea curiosities, silk scraps, sewing silk, large lot of shells, stamp papers, etc., to trade for coins, stamps, minerals, Indian relics, W. P. Arnold, Shannock, R. I.

"Grants Memoirs" and an "A. T. Cross fountain pen," for foreign or U. S. coins. D. E. Brubaker, Florida, Henry Co., Ohio.

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Coins for the same Send lists C. T. Tatem, 93 Piedmont St., Worcester, Mass.

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I want a self-inking press size about 7x9 inches inside of chase. I will give a hand-inking press 3x5 inches inside of chase and pay balance in cash. G. P. Wilber, Lake Village, N. H.

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I wish to purchase for cash or good exchange, a complete file of Harper Young People and Golden Days bound or unbound. Also books relating to state coins, history and all kinds of curiosities. John M. Hubbard, Lake Village, N. H.

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Arrow heads and Indian relics to exchange for large U. S. cents, V. nicles and foreign coins will exchange cent for cent stamps, post marks, tin-tags, minerals, fossils, or anything else for coins. H. T. Upson.

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An old-fashioned quill pen and a selenite crystal for every curiosity or copper half-cent sent me. B. F. Phillips, North Jackson, Ohio.

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Our Postal System.

BY T. COKE.

Prior to 1710, this country had no regular postal system. In that year one was established for the Colonies by the British Government, but it was not thoroughly organized until it came under the control of Benjamin Franklin. The latter was appointed post-master at Philadelphia in 1733, when he was twenty-seven years old, and held the position until 1753, when he was made Colonial Post-master-General, and the British Government guaranteed a salary of £600 "for himself and his assistant." After holding the office for twenty-one years he was turned out in 1774 because he would not be a Tory. In 1789, the year in which the national constitution was adopted, Congress established a postal system for the United States. The first Postmaster-General was Samuel Osgood, of Massachusetts. In 1790, the whole number of post-offices was only 75; the total amount of postage received \$37,935, and the entire net revenue to the government \$5,795. On the first of June, 1880, there were 42,989 post-offices, which furnished work for 60,479 employees, and were reached by 11,112 post-routes, having an aggregate length of 343,888 miles. It is estimated that "during the year preceeding June 1, 1880, the aggregate amount of mail transportation in the United States would stretch out through 178,226,966 miles—about equal to one round trip to the sun, or 360 round trips to the moon." In the same year the Post-office Department paid out \$36,101,820.38 in the conduct of its affairs, and transported 866,593,572 letters, 276,446,717 postal cards, 695,175,629 newspapers, 53,472,276 magazines, 300,845,580 books, circulars, etc., and 22,634,456 articles of merchandise, making the large total of 2,215,168,124 pieces.

No postage stamps were issued in this country until the first of July, eighteen forty-seven. Before that time, postage was charged by the mile, and the postman received the price of the letter on delivery to the person to whom it was addressed.

From seventeen eighty-nine until eighteen sixteen, the rates of postage were as follows: for a single letter (that is, one composed of a single piece of paper) under 40 miles, 8 cents; over 40 and under 90, ten cents; over 90, and under one hundred and fifty, twelve and one-half cents; over one hundred and fifty, and under three hundred, seventeen cents; over three hundred, and under five hundred, twenty cents; over, twenty-five cents.

The cost of carrying a letter from Boston to New York in seventeen ninety, was about seventeen cents, and from Savannah to New York was thirty-six and three-fourths cents. The mails between the two latter places were carried on horseback and the journey took three days in winter and two in summer. In eighteen forty-five the rates were changed as follows: For a letter not more than half an ounce, and not more than three hundred miles, five cents; over three hundred miles, ten cents. In eighteen fifty-one Congress established by law that a letter weighing not more than half an ounce might be carried three thousand miles, if prepaid, for three cents, or for five cents if not prepaid. For over three thousand miles six cents if prepaid, twelve cents if not; but in eighteen fifty-two the twelve was reduced to ten. In eighteen fifty-five the rates were made to be three cents for all distances under three thousand miles; ten cents for all over three thousand miles. The present rates of letter postage was adopted in eighteen forty-seven were in denominations of five and ten cents only. In July eighteen fifty-one, a series was issued, consisting of one, three, five, ten, twelve, twenty-four, thirty and ninety cents, and was used until eighteen sixty-one. The two cent stamp was first used July first, eighteen sixty-three. In May eighteen seventy, the present series was adopted.

The number of ordinary postage stamps issued in eighteen eighty-one was 954,128,440, and were valued at \$24,040,643.—*Granite State Philatelist*.

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Knows there are many coins in circulation at the present time that are worth much more than their face value; but not one in a hundred knows what coins command a premium, or what they will bring if offered for sale. We have just issued the second edition of our Premium Coin Catalogue, thoroughly revised to date. It contains 16 pages, nearly 100 illustrations, and gives our buying prices of every American Gold, Silver and Copper coin worth over face value. Following are a few of the coins wanted, and the prices we pay, taken from our new Premium Coin Catalogue:
\$50 for a U. S. \$20 gold piece of 1849
25 " " " " " " 1815
25 " " " " " " 1794
15 " " " " " " 1838
20 " " " " " " 1851
20 " " " " " " 1852
10 " " " " " " 1858
20 " " " " " " half dollar of 1796
15 " " " " " " Qr. " " 1823
30 " " " " " " " " " 1827
3 " " " " " " 20c piece of 1877 78
23 " " " " " " half dime, of 1802
3 " " " " " " nickel cent of 1856
\$5 to \$25 each for copper cents of 1793, 1799 and 1804.
A copy of this book should be in the hands of every one who handles money, as they can obtain premiums on coins that would otherwise be passed out in change. Price, 10 cents. For sale by all Newsdealers, Stationers and Booksellers, or will be sent post free by the publisher on receipt of price.
N. B. I wish to buy large or small collections of Coins and Stamps for cash.

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